Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Educational Funds-1933

SPENT $41,000,000 FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Issues Its Final Report on 7 Years' Work.

4-11-33

HOLDS OBJECTS ACHIEVED

New York Times

Helped Social Study on a More Factual Basis, Aided in Child Welfare and Negro Education.

A final report was issued yesterday by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial founded by John D. Rockefeller in memory of his wife, which was active from 1922 until 1929 when it was consolidated with the Rockefeller Foundation.

Starting with a capital of $74,000,000, the trustees of the memorial spent $41,000,000 during its seven years of independent existence on social science and social technology, on child study and parent education and on helping to improve the position of the Negro in American life.

Among the objectives that the memorial reports as achieved were providing the funds to enable social scientists to collect facts instead of speculating, and to facilitate intercommunication between the longstanding compartments of social science such as economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, &c., for which a synthesis was pronounced necessary.

The memorial undertook the development of twelve or fifteen well rounded centres of social research throughout the world, and reports that "definite accomplishment with such centres can be recorded in the United States, England and Switzerland, and to a more limited degree in Germany, the Scandinavian countries and Cuba."

Practical Motive Dominated.

"Each program," it continues, "was dominated by a practical motive to achieve concrete improvement in the conditions of life and to contribute realistically to the public welfare. Through the promotion of the social sciences, it was felt that there would come a greater knowledge as to social conditions, a better understanding of social forces and a higher objectivity in the development of social policy. It was felt that through the social sciences might come more intelligent measures of social control that would reduce such irrationalities as are represented by poverty, class conflict and war between nations.

"In these fields [of the social sciences] there are numerous controversial problems of present public concern, yet when such problems are studied by men of competence in a spirit of objectivity and thoroughness, with freedom of inquiry and expression, it has been thought proper to contribute to the advancement of research."

In the child welfare field, the memorial decided in 1927 that child study and parent education should be its dominant contribution, in the belief that "the management of the child in the home and school suffers not only from ignorance respecting child care but also from a lack of understanding of personality and its developments."

Its Interracial Program.

In the interracial field, the report continues, "the construvtice program of the memorial was based on the hope of increasing the number of Negroes able and educated to give social, economic and political leadership to their race. It was noted that where such men did exist the influence was highly beneficial. It was also seen that the existing education facilities for Negroes had not served to produce competent lawyers, business men and public officials, useful as they might be in other ways."

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was consolidated with the Rockefeller Foundation on Jan. 3, 1929, according to the report. The social science program of the memorial was assumed by the foundation. The educational and interracial interests were incorporated into the program of the General Education Board, and the Spelman Fund of New York was created by the memorial to complete a number of undertakings.

"Although the independent existence of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has terminated," the report concludes, "its living contribution is being made."

NEW YORK, N. Y. TIMES

MAY 12 1933

Rev. A. F. Beard, Oldest Yale Alumnus, Is 100; $100,000 Negro Aid Fund Begun as Tribute

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORWALK, Conn., May 11.—The Rev. Dr. Augustus Field Beard, oldest living graduate of Yale University and the oldest Congregational clergyman in the country, celebrated his 100th birthday at his home here today, receiving hundreds of letters, telegrams and cables from America and Europe and oral felicitations from many callers.

Coincidentally, Paul D. Cravath, the New York lawyer, who is president of the board of trustees of Fisk University, announced that a fund of $100,000 to provide scholarships for advanced Negro students would be raised as a centennial tribute to Dr. Beard, one of the foremost leaders in the development of Negro colleges in the South. Mr. Cravath said that $8,500 had already been received toward the fund in cash and pledges.

Dr. Beard spent a busy day in his home from the minute when he arose at 7 A. M. The climax of his birthday celebration was the cutting of a huge birthday cake with 100 gilded candles in blue holders, presented by the ladies of the Norwalk Congregational Church, across "the green" from his home. He will preach his centennial sermon in the church on Sunday. President Angell of Yale, from which Dr. Beard was graduated in 1857, will read the Scripture at the service.

Two daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Patten, his 95-year-old brother, Edward Beard, president of the South Norwalk Savings Society, and a niece, Mrs. George Candler of Detroit, spent the day with Dr. Beard.

Among the gifts was a large bouquet of roses from Yale. Those who sent congratulatory messages included Henry Munroe Rogers of Boston, oldest graduate of Harvard; Daniel Carter Beard, the Scout Commissioner, who is a cousin; Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Whitehead C. Duyckinck of Plainfield, N. J., secretary of the Yale Class of 1865.

Federal Funds-1933

Home Loan Banks.

HOMES SWEPT AWAY

THIRTY-NINE millions of dollars in unpaid taxes. Thousands of mortgages are foreclosed. The homes of citizens are being taken away for unpaid interest and delinquent taxes.

Philadelphia takes pride, or rather says that it does, in being known as the city of homes. After years of sacrifice and saving, thousands of citizens placed everything they had into a property which they called home. At the rate of several hundred a month, these homes are being sold at Sheriff's sale. Everything is swept away.

Millions of dollars have been poured into the railroads and big banks by the Federal Government to protect them from bankruptcy and to save invested capital. Nothing has been done to prevent the average home owner from being wiped out.

The Home Loan Bank created to help the small home owner has not functioned. If it has done anything except pay out large salaries it is invisible to those who watch homes go on the auction block by the thousands.

The inability to pay taxes and interest is the direct cause for the city deficit. The tax rate is too high. It should have been reduced. It is as certain as anything can be that the total amount of delinquent taxes will be greater in 1933 than for 1932.

It is silly to advise people to pay their taxes when if they had the money they would pay them. A moratorium should be declared on all taxes and mortgages. Foreign countries were given additional time to pay. Banks and railroads have been advanced money to tide them over, but if a small home owner fails to pay on the dot all of his earthly possessions are taken away. The interest piles up with astonishing rapidity. The interest charged delinquent tax payers amounts to usury.

THE TRIBUNE presents the following question to the Mayor and City Council: After all the homes have been sold at Sheriff's sale and the amount of unpaid taxes creates a larger deficit, what will happen to the city of homes?

Home Mortgage Plan In Nutshell

WASHINGTON, April 12.—If you happen to own a $10,000 home and have an $8,000 mortgage against it that you can not carry, this is how you go about benefiting by the $2,000,000,000 home mortgage bill:

You approach the Federal Home Owners' Loan corporation, showing that you pay six per cent interest or more, that you are dependable and that your obligations just now are too big for your income.

Once convinced, the corporation will negotiate with the holder of your mortgage. It will seek a reduction of the mortgage to say $6,000. Successful, it will give to the mortgage holder in exchange for the mortgage $6,000 worth of bonds out of the new issue bearing four per cent interest.

You will get a new $6,000 mortgage bearing five per cent interest and payable in monthly installments—or quarterly, semi-annually or annually if you prefer—over 15 years.

If your taxes are in arrears or if you need a new roof, the corporation may lend you the necessary money at five per cent, adding that to your $6,000 mortgage.

Should your financial condition be such that you can not make immediate payments, the corporation may grant you a three-year moratorium—but you must pay up after that.

If there is not a building and loan association in your community, the corporation may establish a Federal one in which you can put the money with which to meet the mortgage payments; and you can borrow from that association, on a secured mortgage, just as from any other.

But the value of your home must not be more than $10,000, nor must it house more than three families, nor can you obtain refinancing on a mortgage that covers more than 80 per cent of the value of the property.

Authority for the corporation to refinance your mortgage expires three years after enactment of the bill.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
August 27, 1933

Home Loan Bank Official To Address Negro Forum

J. W. Dalton, assistant manager of the Tampa branch of the federal home loan owners' bank, will explain details of the loan law at a forum to be conducted by the Tampa Urban league neighborhood clubs this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Odd Fellows hall, 902 Scott street.

The program will include negro spirituals by a choral grou solos and readings.

HOME LOAN AID DENIED MEMPHIS NEGROES, CLAIM

Memphis, Tenn. (NACP)— Ne groes are complaining here tha the Memphis appraiser of the Home Owners' Loan corporatio is openly prejudice against col ored applicants for aid to save their homes. 9-5-33

The appraiser, Percy Galbreath, is quoted by the Memphis Commercial Appeal as saying in effect that properties owned by Negroes were not eligible for federal aid because Negroes owed to much on the principal whereas white property owners were eligible to receive aid from the government.

Galbreath said he found Negroes who had paid only $200 on the principal of a $2,000 investment and owed as much as $300 in taxes. He said nothing about the white people except that they were eligible for relief.

The National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People, after receiving a report from its Memphis branch, wrote to William F. Stevenson, Washington, D. C., chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank board, pointing out the evident prejudice of Appraiser Galbreath and asking fairer consideration for Negro applicants, appointment of Negro appraisers or at least of appraisers whose minds were not made up as soon as they saw the color of the applicant.

The N. A. A. C. P. charged Negro home buyers in many sections had been overcharged on the purchased price of their homes and had had special interest rates applied to them as well as high premiums for refinancing.

The association also cited reports that in many cities poor Negroes, had had their homes sold in foreclosures without their knowledge, and had continued to pay the monthly or weekly amounts in the belief they were still buying their homes. The association cited the startling revelations of trickery, cheating and overcharging after the tornado of September, 1927, swept through the Negro di of St. Louis, Mo.

ACCUSE HOME LOAN BANK OF RACIAL BIAS

Appraiser In Memphis Openly Prejudiced, Reports Say 3

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Negroes are complaining here that the Memph is appraiser of the Home Owners Loan Corporation is openly prejudiced against colored applicants for aid to save their homes.

The appraiser, Percy Galbreath, white, is quoted by the Memphi Commercial-Appeal as saying in effect that properties owned by Negroes were not eligible for federal aid because Negroes owed too much on the principal whereas white property owners were eligible to receive aid from the government.

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N. A. A. C. P. Appeals

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Cite After-Storm Cases

Some of the Negroes who tried to get their homes refinanced after the storm found they had no homes. The Red Cross, handling rehabilitation of all races found great differences in the interest rates charged whites and Negroes.

BEAUMONT NEGRO GETS HOLC LOAN

Beaumont.—Adam Simien, 1260 Grant street, received a communication from the government Home Owners Loan Corporation, B. W. Steele, district manager, at Houston, informing him that his application No. 41-C for a loan from the Home Owners Loan Corporation had been approved for $658.45.

Mr. Simien's loan was one of the first two that had been approved in Beaumont, the other was white. This is really a "New Deal." All Negroes in need of this service who can qualify, should not hesitate in making application.

THREATENED FORECLOSURES

Hundreds of applications filed by Negro residents of the City of Gary for government loans to save their homes from threatened foreclosure have assertedly been ignored.

The matter, which is a source of wide concern on the part of Lake county taxpayers is being investigated by a special committee appointed for that urpose by what is known in Gary as the Citizens Home Association. 10-24-33

The latter organization is composed largely of members of our group. A similar state of affairs prevails in Indianapolis and other Indiana municipalities, where, it is also claimed that many colored citizens are being denied accommodation of a like character.

In the meantime hundreds of Negro homes have been foreclosed, while others are threatened with the same fate in Indianapolis and elsewhere.

All as a result of a system of organized indifference to the rights of our people.

A spirit such as this, manifested with cold disregard to the principles of fair play is detrimental to any community.

It is unfortunate that members of our group, more than any other class of citizens, are singled out seeemingly for such treatment as is referred to here.

There is an unmistakable tendency on the part of certain elements of American citizens to ignor the Negro in all things that make for our people's advancement.

Apart from the degree of narrowness of mind it reveals, such an attitude is a dangerous liability to good business and should not be tolerated by good thinking white leaders in Indiana.

All executives found guilty of encouraging such discriminatory practices are unworthy of the people's confidence.

As such they should be adjudged nfit to serve the peole and dismissed to make way for more deserving public servants.

But let it not be forgotten that our people will give proper attention to these spreaders of the un-American doctrine of racial discrimination and unfair treatment when the proper time comes.

And lest we forget, it shall always be a sacred duty of every citizen to exercise his right to vote to protect his constitutional privileges.

Negroes in Indiana can be counted upon to vote right and put a stop to this damnable system of favoritism in handling Uncle Sam's funds, the people's money.

Macon, Ga. News
October 26, 1933

NEGROES' HOMES ARE BEING TAKEN

But Committee of Lawyers Is Appointed to Stop Seizures by Money Leaders

Efforts to stop the loss of homes by Negroes and others who have become involved with money lenders who charge usurious amounts have been started by Mayor G. Glen Toole, manager of the Macon branch of the Home Owners' Loan corporation, and a conference on the matter is to be held with a group of attorneys tomorrow afternoon in his office.

At the request of Mayor Toole, Charles Akerman, president of the Macon Bar association, has appointed a committee of six young attorneys to assist the mayor in his efforts. Members of the group are Cecil A. Baldwin, chairman, and Charles M. Cork, Fred New, George A. Pindar and M. C. Thomas.

Conference Held

Mayor Toole said that he will confer with the committee at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in his office concerning methods of investigating charges made by money-lenders who later have taken over the homes of persons whom they aided.

In one particular case, Mayor Toole said a lender charged a Negro woman $100 commission and eight per cent interest on a $300 loan. In such instances, when the borrower is unable to repay his money on time, the lender forcloses and then rents the home to its former owner.

"I want these young lawyers to thresh the matter out," the bank manager explained, "and if these people have been imposed upon, protect their interests."

Even in cases where foreclosure proceedings already have been completed, homes can be redeemed if the person who foreclosed will cooperate, Mayor Toole said. The attorneys will aid only those recommended by the bank as not being able to pay for competent legal advice.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

NOV 3 1933

SPAULDING TO AID HOME LOAN BUREAU

Theodore Spaulding, 31, Negro lawyer, was appointed yesterday assistant State counsel for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in Pennsylvania.

The appointment was made by Jacob H. Mays, State manager of the corporation, on recommendation of Dr. J. Max Barber, Negro Democratic leader of this city, and John Kelly, city Democratic leader.

Spaulding, who lives at 44 E. Haines st., Germantown, is a graduate of Howard University and the University of Detroit Law School. He has been practicing law in this city for three years.

Home Loans Here Total $3,625,996

Tentative approval has been given by appraisers of loans for 1,901 Alabama homes for a total of $3,625,996 to Oct. 27, it was announced yesterday by R. E. Seibels, manager of the Montgomery office of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

The report showed that 395 loans approved, aggregating $1,048,604, were approved with reductions under which the mortgage holder agreed to accept home loan bonds less than the face value of the mortgage.

Only 33 applications, totalling $64,582, were rejected before appraisal; 1,506, totalling $2,577,392, were approved without reduction; 114, totalling $245,267 rejected after appraisal; 14 applications totalling $30,267 withdrawn; 34 loans amounting to $129,850 closed by exchange of bonds, and seven loans on unmortgaged homes, totalling $2,530, closed on the 50 per cent cash basis.

Tentative approvals in Florida numbered 4,564, totalling $9,593,606; Georgia 214, totalling $594,774; Mississippi, 440 totalling $38,768, and Tenessee, 1,179 amounting to $4,610,143.

S. C. Woman Phones President In Final Effort To Save Her Home

Telephoned Appeal To White House Secretary Gets Quick Response; Chances Of Regaining Home Are Favorable

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 12.—Alice D'Oyley, Greenville, S. C., woman, took President Roosevelt at his word when he said that no person was to lose their home through lack of money. She called up the White House yesterday and got such immediate results that she stands a good if not an excellent chance of regaining the home which she said was taken from her some time ago.

Alice did not get to speak with the President in her telephonic endeavor, but she got results. A White House secretary called W. P. Goodman, executive secretary to the chairman of the Home Loan Board. Mr. Goodman immediately called T. P. P. Carson manager of the Greenville district branch bank, instructing him to get in touch with the woman.

Today Alice was in possession of an application blank for a Federal loan which, she hopes, will enable her to regain her home. She said she read President Roosevelt's declaration that he did not propose that any person should lose their home, and as a result she placed a long distance call for him. Even though she did not reach the President, her message reached the White House and, from present indications, may attain the desired end for her.

Mrs. D'Oyley is the mother of Mrs. C. L. Eccleston a teacher in Jones High School, Orlando, Fla., wife of Dr. C. L. Eccleston a practising dentist of the same city.

May the courageous action of this woman serves as an example for others who might be in a similar position.

Educational Funds-1933

Federal Funds.

(1) Federal Emergency Relief Administration. (2). Public Works Administration.

Alabama To Get $50,000 More For Education

Monthly Federal Allotment For Teaching Purposes Planned By Government

Special Instruction

Hope For Rural Schools Revived By New Fund; Harman To Guide Plan

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has allotted $50,000 a month to Alabama for education, Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration has been advised by C. M. Bookman, assistant administrator of the Washington office.

The announcement was contained in a letter in which Assistant Administrator Bookman advised that a plan and budget submitted by Mr. Holt in collaboration with Dr. A. F. Harman, State superintendnet of education for training persons on relief rolls, had been approved by the Administration.

The plan and budget submitted, Mr. Holt said, called for special training in home economics, vocational agriculture, illiteracy removal and civilian rehabilitation, and related subjects.

Under this plan, it is expected, teachers now on relief rolls will be employed to teach. Just when the money will be available or when the special schools will be opened, was not announced.

The entire educational program in which the Federal Government will participate in Alabama will be under Dr. Harman's supervision and administration, Mr. Holt said.

Mr. Holt conferred yesterday with Dr. J. B. Hobdy, director of the vocational education division of the State Department of Education and other attaches of the Department.

An open question, it was learned, exists as to whether or not the $50,000 monthly is proposed as the total allotment for education in Alabama, or whether it is merely for the special training of those on relief.

Sometimes ago the Administration announced a policy of Federal aid in the operation of rural public schools to enable such schools to operate for an ordinary term that corresponds to the term such schools operated in 1930-31.

Hope For Teachers

The announcement gave new hope to thousands of school teachers and more than a half-million children. Rural schools will be forced to close following the Christmas holidays, according to estimates of superintendents early this year, and a few county systems will close before Christmas. It has been estimated that more than $1,250,000 would be required to pay operating expenses of these rural schools to fill out an ordinary term.

To ascertain more definitely the amount that will be required to meet a minimum school program in the rural schools, Dr. Dale S. Young, director of the division of research and information of the State Department of Education, has mailed questionnaires to county superintendents. Upon receipt of these questionnaires the State Department will be enabled to more accurately forecast the terms of the schools in the respective counties. Meanwhile the State Department is endeavoring to clarify the matter and it was announced that superintendents of education will be advised as to what might be expected at the earliest possible date.

New Alphabet Needed

Unless the federal government borrows a few thousand characters from the Chinese, the English alphabet will no longer be large enough to take care of the growing list of government agencies.

Alphabetically speaking, America must learn an entirely new governmental language. No longer will the magic abbreviation G.O.P. satisfy all wants. The new language has been ushered in by President Roosevelt who is chummily referred to in the headlines as F. R. Such informality has hit all departments and we are now aping a bit of the Russian experiment. Starting with the R.F.C., under Hoover, we have wandered pretty well through the alphabet.

These cousins and stepsons of the N.R.A. defy pronunciation. Try the A.A.A.—Agricultural Adjustment Administration—it's just a hot mouthful of mush when you try to say it, but it will try to iron out the difficulties of overproduction for the farmer. P.W.A.—Public Works Administration—is the plutocrat of the unpronouncables. It has over three billion dollars to spend on public works.

The F.E.R.A.—Federal Emergency Relief Administration—doesn't sound so bad. At least it will sound good to those states that have already reached the limit of their relief appropriations. The H.O.L.C.—The Home Owners Loan Corporation—is a supplementary organization to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. It is designed to help the owners of city property hold on to their homes. For the benefit of the farmer, there is the F.F.C.A.—Federal Farm Credit Association, which is designed to keep the sheriff away from the old homestead.

Then there is the C.C.C.—Civilian Conservation Corps—which took several thousand unemployed young men and put them to work on various government tasks, principally in the woods.

For its part in the N.R.A. recovery drive, the University might contribute for F.D.R.'s judicious use the W.S.G.A., the W.A.A., the N.C.P., N.S.L., L.I.D., and, by the way of anti-climax, the "M" Club.—Minnesota Daily.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS APPROVED BY PWA

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Although official announcement is being held temporarily, it was learned tonight that the national public works board today approved the application of the regents of the university system of Georgia for a loan and grant of $3,569,000 for use in an elaborate construction program in the state.

The application now goes to the White House for the final sanction of President Roosevelt. It is expected to be formally announced tomorrow, assuming that no last-minute complications develop.

One of the most important projects yet approved for Georgia, the huge expenditure will be spread over the entire state, with each of the ten congressional districts getting a part. It is contemplated that the usual 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials going into the program will be treated as a federal grant.

Tech to Share Funds.

Both the University of Georgia at Athens and the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta will share liberally in the fund. Of the total part of the money, the University of Georgia will be allotted $882,400 for new work and $56,100 for repairs, making a total of $938,500, while Georgia Tech will receive a total of $737,605, of which $677,000 will be for new work and $60,606 for repairs of present structures. New construction contemplated at the University of Georgia includes an auditorium, armory and gymnasium, while new dormitories, dining halls and a gymnasium will be built at Georgia Tech.

Provision is made in the program also for a $358,500 expenditure in connection with the state-operated Evening School of Commerce at Atlanta.

Informed of the reported action of the public works board, Dr. S. V. Sanford, president of the University of Georgia, who has been here for the past week in an effort to expedite action on the application, was naturally very much elated tonight and expressed the hope that all remaining details will be cleared up this week.

Lauds Co-operation.

He had nothing but warm praise for all those who have aided in bringing the application to its present happy state, including both Georgia senators, Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell Jr.; Hughes Spalding, of Atlanta, chairman of the regents of the university system of Georgia; Edgar B. Dunlap, R. F. C. counsel for Georgia; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. W. (Chip) Robert, of Atlanta, and others.

Assistant Secretary Robert, himself a member of the national public works board, is understood to have been particularly interested in behalf of the Georgia program and all were generous in praising his co-operation. Senator Russell and Senator George have likewise displayed a keen interest in seeing the applications approved.

Generally speaking the $3,569,000 fund will be spent in building new dormitories, dining halls and other needed improvements in the various units of the university system.

Allocation Table.

The following revised table shows how the regents of the university system plan to allocate the fund among the various state institutions:

Institutions:	Amount of New Work	Amount of Repairs	Total Program Each Institution
West Georgia College, Carrollton	$ 92,900	$15,800	$108,700
North Georgia College, Dahlonega	163,600	20,000	183,600
Georgia S. W. College, Americus	79,850	4,200	84,050
Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany	64,600	8,600	73,200
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton	157,650	26,000	183,600
Coastal Plains Experiment Station, Tifton	22,850	700	23,550
South Georgia State College, Douglas	68,900	16,375	85,275
Ga. State Woman's College, Valdosta	142,600	10,000	152,600
Ga. State Industrial College, Savannah	49,100	10,000	59,100
South Georgia Teachers' College, Statesboro	147,200	19,000	166,200
Middle Georgia College, Cochran	108,000	14,535	123,335
Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville	265,800	26,400	292,200
University of Georgia, Athens	882,400	56,100	938,500
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta	677,000	60,605	737,605
Evening School of Commerce, Atlanta	358,500	.. ...	358,500

GOVERNMENT BENEFITS TO NEGROES

Described by Clark Foreman, adviser on the economic status of the Negro in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes

(By the Associated Negro Press)

1. Congress has recognized the right of all workers to organize That means that any group of white workers, black workers or mixe workers may organize for its own protection or advancement. Th government does not recognize the right of any organized labor grou to discriminate in membership on the basis of color or creed. All un ions, properly organized, whatever the color of their membership, re ceive the same recognition from the federal government which is th final authority in labor and pay matters relating to the major indus tries.

2. Congress authorized the expenditure of $3,300,000,000 in a huge Public Works program which was designed to put a vast amoun of money into circulation quickly. This money is for socially and eco nomically desirable public projects. It is obtained in two ways:

(a) Through application by municipal (city or town), county o state governments.

(b) Through groups of responsible citizens who organize to promot some project beneficial to the public; such as, housing, hospitalization etc.

This money is given to municipalities, counties, states, or citizen groups in the form of loans. Thirty per cent of the loan is a grant out right, designed to cover labor and materials, and seventy per cent mus be repaid in a period of not more than thirty (30) years. Interest charges are five per cent. Before applications are approved, it must be shown that the projects will be self-liquidating, thus guaranteeing the payment of the loan.

There is no discrimination in the allocation of this money. Negroes in political subdivisions controlled by whites may apply for loans through the properly constituted authority for any proper project. In cities and towns where the political control is in the hands of Negroes, the method is the same and the consideration given by the office of the secretary of the interior is the same. Thus any so-called Negro town; such as, Mound Bayou, Boley, etc., may make application in same form as Memphis or Birmingham. Similarly, groups of responsible Negro citizens may apply directly in behalf of certain public projects which do not come under the control of city, county and state governments.

A housing project for Negroes in Atlanta has recently been approved, although white citizens of Atlanta drew up the plan and submitted the application. A responsible Negro group in Atlanta might have done the same thing and can do so in any other city, provided the plan submitted is feasible.

The Public Works program is designed to put men to work and to place money in circulation. Specific warning has been issued against discrimination i nthe employment of labor on public works projects. This applies to all states. The secretary of the interior who issued the no-discrimination order has summary power to take action against state engineers in charge of the public works program in any instance where this order is violated. In cases where violations can be proved and the state engineers refuse to act, complaint may be made directly to the secretary of the interior.

3. Congress has authorized the expenditure of $25,000,000 for Subsistence Homesteads. Money from this fund is available to groups of citizens, of whatever color or creed, who want it. The plan on the part of the government is to set up colonies of citizens, white, black or mixed, where each family will be alloted enough land to raise enough food to subsist on. The government will construct houses which the colonist may pay for over a long period. In addition, a small industry for the product of which there is a market, will be established where the colonists may work and obtain cash. The government plans these colonies as one way of helping the citizen, but does not compel any citizen to seek a Subsistence Homestead. They are available for all groups of citizens who want them.

One of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the Negro farmer is the unfair credit strlcture within which he is compelled to work. Southern planters particularly have been perpetuating their hold on the Negro farmer and tenant by closing to him the normal avenues of credit. He has been discouraged from borrowing money except from landlords and fertilizer agents, who have not only charged exorbitant rates but have forced the spending of credit arranged, through their own stores, in many instances. Cases are common, where Negro farmers have paid from 15 to 27 per cent interest on the money which they borrowed to make a crop.

Henry A Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga., a colored man, has been appointed an officer of the Farm Loan Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. His task will be to set up credit-production agents for Negro farmers. A letter addressed to Mr. Hunt will bring complete details, as to the manner in which Negro farmers can secure government money at low interest rates.

Another important phase of the government's program with which colored people should be familiar, is the federal emergency relief. Through this agency the government has undertaken to guarantee that no one shall either go hungry or be without fuel or shelter this winter. Work opportunities are available in all of the states through the relief agencies, the wages to be paid by the government with the same scale for black as white.

Mr. Foreman's office is open at all times for either complaints or suggestions. His address is Clark Foreman, Adviser on the Economic Status of Negroes, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

Another governmental agency to which inquiries may be addressed is the office of Eugene Kinckle Jones, Adviser on the Economic Status of Negroes, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Mr. Jones has just taken office, but expects to be functioning this week.

Two public agencies which are also undertaking to aid in this program, the Emergency Advisory Council, which may be addressed in care of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City, and tse Joint Recovery Committee, 717 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Henry A. Hunt's address is the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. Mr. Hunt is particularly anxious to have both complaints from farmers unable to secure credit and suggestions as to procedure to improve specific situations.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 19, 1933

FAIRFIELD SEEKS $200,000 PWA LOAN

Negro High School And Auditorium Object Of Fund

Application for a $200,000 loan from he Federal Public Works Administration has been made by the Fairfield Board of Education, B. B. Baker, superintendent of Fairfield public schools, announced.

Mr. Baker said the funds, if the loan was granted, would be used in construction of an auditorium and physical education unit for Fairfield Senior High School and a high school building for Negro students.

Construction of the additional buildings, according to Mr. Baker, would give Fairfield a complete educational setup with adequate facilities for another five years and possibly until 1940 at the present rate of growth of the school system.

Mr. Baker pointed out that students of Fairfield Senior High School were at present using the auditorium of Fairfield Forty-Third Street School which he said was entirely inadequate.

A condition of the loan application is that funds for construction of the buildings would not be repaid out of the operations funds of Fairfield public school system, Mr. Baker stated.

Educational Funds-1933

Federal Funds.

(2) Public Works Administration

UNIVERSITIES FUND APPROVED BY PWA

Constitution 12-16-33

The public works administration in Washington Friday announced formal approval of a loan and a grant of $3,570,000 to the board of regents of the University System of Georgia for additions and repairs to all of the units of the system and officials there hastened detailed plans for the numerous projects with the hope of getting them under construction in a few weeks.

At the same time the PWA announced approval of other Georgia applications, these including a loan of $500,000 to the Central of Georgia railroad for the building of 200 new coal cars, a $37,000 loan and grant to Glynn county for the construction of a dry dock and shed at St. Simon's Island, a loan and a grant of $105,000 for the building of a new airport at Brunswick and a loan and a grant of $17,000 for the building of a new Negro school and gymnasium in DeKalb county.

Erle Cocke, secretary of the board of regents, said the board was ready to begin work on its great program as soon as the funds are made available.

Many Conferences Held.

The approval of the regents' program was obtained after a long series of conferences between Senator Richard B. Russell Jr., and Chairman Hughes Spalding of the board, representing the state, and officials and attorneys for the PWA. Senator Russell and Mr. Spalding completed presentation of the application at a meeting of the public works board early this week. Both announced themselves deeply gratified at the success of their efforts when told that the board had approved the application.

The approval of the regents' program is the third successful major effort to obtain PWA funds for Georgia. Governor Talmadge obtained $1,300,000 for construction of a new state prison in Tattnall county and the city of Atlanta has obtained $346,000 for the building of a new jail.

Because of the delay that would result from changes in plans, the present site of the police station will be used in the remodeling and repairing with PWA funds, Alderman Ed Gilliam said Friday night.

Architects already have submitted complete drawings for the remodeling and the building of a new cell block at the Decatur street site and the application for the federal funds is almost completed, Gilliam said. He returned from Washington Friday morning and predicted that the contracts would be ready to let within a few weeks.

The $3,570,000 obtained by the regents is allocated as follows:

$1,890,000 as a loan; $810,000 as a grant and $870,000 as a loan on which the regents must pay four per cent interest, the interest and repayments to come from funds acquired in the self-liquidation of some of the projects. In all, the PWA designated $2,700,000 for labor and materials, making the 30 per cent outright grant of this sum the $810,000. The loans are to be repaid over a 30-year period.

List of Projects.

Secretary Cocke listed the following projects in the regents' program:

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta: Faculty housing $358,500; dormitory $119,900; gymnasium $198,600; class rooms and offices of extension division of Tech evening school of commerce $343,300.

University of Georgia, Athens: Armory-gymnasium $299,900; girls' dormitory and dining hall at co-ordinate college $168,700; two dormitories for men $143,100; girls' dormitory $148,600; dining hall $122,100.

Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville: Faculty apartment $105,800; gymnasium $155,000; water connection $5,000.

Middle Georgia College, Cochran: Boys' dormitory $38,000; girls' dormitory $59,900; faculty duplex $10,900.

South Georgia Teachers' College, Statesboro: Boys' dormitory $59,900; girls' dormitory $59,800; faculty duplex $10,900; water supply $16,600.

Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah: Boys' dormitory $49,100.

West Georgia College, Carrollton: Faculty duplex $10,900; addition to boys' dormitory $33,500; addition to girls' dormitory $33,500; dining hall remodeling $15,000.

Program at Dahlonega.

North Georgia College, Dahlonega: Girls' dormitory and dining hall $78,000; boys' dormitory and heating plant $63,800; two faculty duplexes $21,900.

South Georgia State College, Douglas: Gymnasium and swimming pool $54,000; water system $14,900.

Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta: Dining hall, $57,200; auditorium $52,500; swimming pool addition to gymnasium $32,900.

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton: Two faculty duplexes $21,800; six cottages for girls $90,000; dining hall $20,950; shop building, creamery and cannery $6,000; water supply for college and experiment station $18,900.

Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton: Barn, tobacco packing house, tobacco shed and curing barn, agronomy barn, cattle shed, employes' houses and laborers' cottages $22,850.

Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany: Girls' dormitory $64,600.

Georgia Southwestern College, Americus: Girls' dormitory $59,900; and grant was announced at the offices of the state public works advisory board here, and at the PWA offices in Washington.

"The building program, the greatest in our history, is in itself just a beginning of what an integrated system of higher education can do in Georgia," he said. "It shows what can be done when forces of the state are co-ordinated for a general program for the upbuilding of the state as a whole, rather than for a single insitution."

Ryburn Clay Pleased.

Ryburn G. Clay, president of the Fulton National bank, one of the members of the Georgia advisory commission on public works, expressed great satisfaction as announcement of the allocation to the regents was made. The public works board has pushed the program vigorously since its inception.

Mr. Clay said that the entire program would be completed within 18 months. He said that figures were not available on the number of men to be employed.

"The very nature of the projects included in the program means a great forward step for Georgia," Mr. Clay said. "The acquirement of public works funds for the program will give the university system improvements and betterments it has needed for a long, long time."

The loan and grant to Brunswick for its new airport is the first made for airports in the state, although the Georgia civil works commission has authorized large expenditures at Candler field and other airports over the state.

The other projects approved and financed by the public works administration, while not considered of statewide import, are of great importance to their respective communities.

Equipment trust notes bearing 4 per cent interest will be the security for the loan of $500,000 extended the Central of Georgia through the company receiver. The allotment was made subject to obtaining the requisite approval of the interstate commerce commission for consummation within a reasonably short time of contracts satisfactory to the public works administration.

Telegram Urges Transfer.

A telegram sent Friday to Washington urged that the Atlanta sewer project be transferred from PWA to CWA. It was signed by the officials of the PWA board here.

The telegram follows:

"Colonel H. M. Waite, Deputy Administrator,

"Public Works Administration,

"Interior Building,

"Washington, D. C.

"Georgia advisory board strongly urges that docket seven seven six be transferred to CWA. Information received to effect that Hopkins regards it eligible. Atlanta sewerage system extension vital need to community. Law suits pending unless definite action be started by first of year.

"Hamilton, Lucas, Clay, Johnston."

barn $3,000; classrooms $16,950.

Schools To Be Repaired.

Repairs are to be made at the state schools in the various cities as follows: Carrollton $15,800; Dahlonega $20,000; Americus $4,200; Albany $8,600; Tifton College $26,000; Tifton Experiment Station $700; Douglas $16,375; Valdosta $10,000; Savannah $10,000; Statesboro $19,000; Cochran $14,535; Milledgeville $26,400; Athens $56,100; Georgia Tech, Atlanta, $60,605.

Repayment of the cost of the gymnasiums at Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia was guaranteed by their athletic associations, Cocke said. He said that increased attendance of students, and creation of facilities for their use would provide revenue for the new structures.

Chancellor Philip Weltner, of the university system, expressed delight when news of the approval of the loan

Subsistence Homesteads

Federal Funds - 1933

THREE HOMESTEAD SITES APPROVED

Construction Will Be Under Way By Christmas, Is Plan Of Ramsay

12-12-33

Construction of the first of three subsistence homestead projects for Jefferson County probably will get under way by Christmas, it was announced Monday by Erskine Ramsay, chairman of a civic committee in charge of the government's $1,000,000 development in this section.

Three sites have been given tentative approval, Mr. Ramsay said, and announcement of specific locations will be made after submission of abstracts and titles for government examination.

These developments came as the result of a meeting of the committee, attended by Senator Bankhead and Oscar Dugger, regional director.

Mr. Dugger said a department soil expert will be sent to Birmingham to examine the land as to its suitability for the purposes in mind. Designs for home have been forwarded to Washington for approval.

The government will build three of the colonies, each within approximately 20 miles of Birmingham, on which it is proposed to offer several hundred families the chance to become self-sustaining.

PROTEST SEGREGATED HOMESTEADS IN W. VA.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 14 —The attempt of the Federal government to set up "segregation" under the Subsistence Homesteads Administration at the Arthurdale Homesteads near Morgantown, W. Va., has been protested by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The government bought an 1,100 acre farm near Morgantown upon which 200 coal miners from this area will settle with their families. It is stated that under this plan each family will have from two to four acres for raising vegetables, fruit, poultry and other foodstuffs. The homes will cost about $2,000 each and will be sold under a 20-year purchase plan with low interest rates.

As soon as the project was made public T. G. Nutter, president of the local branch, wrote to the Subsistence Homesteads Administration asking from what class or group these 200 persons would be elected, whether they would be confined to one group or race or composed of different groups belonging to different races. The following is the reply from Clarence E. Pickett, Chief of Section, in which he states that the government intends to set up Arthurdale Homesteads which only "native born Americans" will be permitted to occupy and from which Negroes will be excluded:

"My dear Mr. Nutter:

"Your letter addressed to Dr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Subsistence Homesteads Division, with regard to the selection of families at the Arthurdale Homesteads has been forwarded to me for reply.

"I believe it has been decided to use native born Americans and not to include Negroes in the first experiment. The problem of segregated schools in West Virginia, together with the enormous difficulties involved in establishing an experimental community of this sort, caused the committee in West Virginia which was selecting the families to make this decision. The decision was not dictated from Washington.

"I am aware of the fact that this seems to put the approval of the Federal government on segregation. There are plans, however, under consideration by our Division which I hope will approach a fair treatment of the Negro from the point of view of Subsistence Homesteads.

Very truly yours,
CLARENCE E. PICKETT,
Chief of Section."

Mr. Nutter's reply to Mr. Pickett stated in part:

"My dear Mr. Pickett:

"I thank you very much for your letter of the 22nd in reply to my letter addressed to Mr. M. L. Wilson, Director of the Subsistence Homesteads Administration, in regard to the selection of families at the Arthurdale Homesteads near Morgantown, W. Va.

"I note that the Government's first reason for deciding to use native born Americans and not to include Negroes in the first experiment is because of 'the problem of segregated schools in West Virginia.' I am sure that when you made that statement you were not familiar with the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of Brown vs. Board, 106 W. Va., 47, in which it decided that the constitutional provision prohibiting Negro and white children from being taught in the same schools did not apply to a public library * *

"And Judge Maxwell in his concurring opinion stated, among other things, that 'It thus appears that the action of the Board cannot be legally justified either on the theory that the library is a part of the public school system or on the basis of the police power of the state.' So that it can be clearly seen that your position in that regard is not well taken, as by no stretch of imagination can it be contended that Negroes should be excluded because of the constitutional provision prohibiting Negro and white children being taught in the same schools. No one would seriously contend that the Arthurdale Homesteads are a part of the school system.

"The action of the Federal authorities in this instance flies right into the teeth of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of this State in regard to segregation, either by ordinance or covenant, and is contrary to the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"In view of these decisions it is surprising that any department of the Federal government should attempt to come into West Virginia and set up 'segregation' as has been done in this instance. It is astounding that the Federal government itself should try to invalidate the 14th Amendment as is clearly evident in the Arthurdale Homesteads project.

"The Charleston Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protests the action of the Federal government in setting up 'segration' in this State. We can readily understand why you state that: 'I am aware of the fact that this seems to put the approval of the Federal government on segregation,' because it does absolutely nothing else, and establishes a governmental policy that is detrimental to the Negro citizens of West Virginia."

HOMESTEAD PROJECT DIDN'T SUIT MR. FOREMAN—TURNED DOWN

Washington, Nov.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—It is understood here that the proposal of a group of white promoters for the development of a Negro subsistence homestead at Burgaw, near Wilmington, N. C., has been denied. The project brought forward by a prominent North Carolinian, Mr. McRae, really proposed two subsistence projects, one for white people, with another for colored people adjoining it. Already one colony is being carried on in that vicinity. It is a private effort with white inhabitants and was not financed by the government. The proposed settlements would be in addition to the one already functioning, which is said to be very successful.

The Subsistence Homestead Bureau, sent the promoter Mr. McRae, when he called here two weeks ago, to talk with Clark Foreman, advisor on the economic status of Negroes. Questioning brought out the fact, that plans did not include Negroes serving upon the board of directors nor in the direction of the colony. The plans called for houses for whites to cost $3000 while those for Negroes were to cost about $2000. Mr. Foreman is said to have advised the promoter that only completely democratic representation in the government of the colony would be satisfactory and that no discrimination in the matter of housing could be tolerated. It is understood that the promoters felt that while their prime interest was in a white colony, that their appeal would be received with more favor if one for Negroes was also included. While Negroes do not live in the present colony at Burgaw, it is said they do the principal work of the community. No official statement of the disposal of the application has been made public, but it is understood here that it was disapproved.

NOTED SOUTHERNER SAYS MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND RELIEF BELONGS TO BOTH RACES

Colored People Urged With All Provisions To Get Acquainted in New Set-up

(By the Associated Negro Press)

1. Congress has recognized the right of all workers to organize. That means that any group of white workers, black workers or mixed workers may organize for its own protection or advancement. The government does not recognize the right of any organized labor group to discriminate in membership on the basis of color or creed All unions, properly organized, whatever

the color of their membership, receive the same recognition from the federal government which is the final authority in labor and pay matters relating to the major industries.

2. Congress authorized the expenditure of $3,300,000,000 in a huge Public Works program which was designed to put a vast amount of money into circulation quickly. This money is for SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY desirable PUBLIC projects. It is obtained in two ways:

(a) Through application by municipal (city or town), county or state governments.

(b) Through groups of responsible citizens who organize to promote some project beneficial to the public; such as, housing, hospitalization, etc.

This money is given to municipalities, counties, states, or citizen groups in the form of loans. Thirty per cent of the loan is a grant outright, designed to cover labor and materials, and seventy per cent must be repaid in a period of not more than thirty (30) years. Interest charges are five per cent. Before applications are approved, it must be shown that the projects will be self-liquidating, thus guaranteeing the payment of the loan.

There is no discrimination in the allocation of this money. Negroes in political subdivisions controlled by whites may apply for loans through the properly constituted authority for any proper project. In cities and towns where the political control is in the hands of Negroes, the method is the same and the consideration given by the office of the secretary of the interior is the same. Thus any so-called Negro town; such as, Mound Bayou, Boley, etc., may make application in same form as Memphis or Birmingham. Similarly, groups of responsible Negro citizens may apply directly in behalf of certain public projects who do not come under the control of city, county and state governments.

A housing project for Negroes in Atlanta has recently been approved, although white citizens of Atlanta drew up the plan and submitted the application. A responsible Negro group in Atlanta might have done the same thing and can do so in any other city, provided the plan submitted is feasible.

The Public Works program is designed to put men to work and to place money in circulation. Specific warning has been issued against discrimination in the employment of labor on public works projects. This applies to all states. The secretary of the interior who issued the no-discrimination order has summary power to take action against state engineers in charge of the public works program in any instance where this order is violated. In cases where violations can be proved and the state engineers refuse to act, complaint may be made directly to the secretary of the interior.

3. Congress has authorized the expenditure of $25,000,000 for Subsistence Homesteads. Money from this fund is available to groups of citizens, of whatsoever color or creed, who want it. The plan on the part of the government is to set up colonies of citizens, white, black or mixed, where each family will be alloted enough land to raise enough food to subsist on. The government will construct houses which the colonist may pay for over a long period. In addition, a small industry for the product of which there is a market, will be established where the colonists may work and obtain cash. The government plans these colonies as one way of helping the citizen, but does not compel any citizen to seek a Subsistence Homestead. They are available for all groups of citizens who want them.

One of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the Negro farmer is the unfair credit structure within which he is compelled to work. Southern planters particularly have been perpetuating their hold on the Negro farmer and tenant by closing to him the normal avenues of credit. He has been discouraged from borrowing money except from landlords and fertilizer agents, who have not only charged exorbitant rates but have forced the spending of the credit arranged, through their own stores, in many instances. Cases are common, where Negro farmers have paid from 15 to 27 per cent interest on the money which they borrowed to make a crop.

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McCallum Urging Homesteading Plan

LAUREL, MISS., Dec. 19.—(AP)—Chairman T. G. McCallum of the House ways and means committee today outlined a broad plan for permanent homesteading of thousands of acres of Mississipp lands which have reverted to the State for non-payment of taxes in recent years, and said he had drafted a bill for the January Legislature to carry the plan into effect.

McCallum said his proposal was shaped to provide homes for "agricultural-minded homeless" and to speed the return of the forfeited lands to the state tax lists.

He proposed that the Governor and land commissioner select from the reverted lands those tracts best suited for farming, clear title through the courts and then lay them out in small farms with a minimum acreage of 20 acres and a maximum of 80 acres. These farms would then be offered to persons desiring to homestead for a $1 fee, plus 10 cents an acre, which would constitute the sole charges for the first three years. If the homesteader has given sufficient proof in three years of his sincerity and ability, he would be given outright title.

The offer would be open to non-residents as well as Mississippians, under McCallum's bill.

MISSISSIPPI TO GET 7 HOMESTEAD UNITS

Work Awaits Formal Approval of Ickes

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 19.—(AP)—Assurance of approval of seven industrial homestead projects in Mississippi and the Richton farm subsistence project, was received today by Adjutant General Thomas L. Grayson, head of a special committee named by Governor Conner to seek such projects for the state.

General Grayson said he understood that only final action by Secretary of Interior Ickes is needed to formally complete federal approval of the work.

It was understood that projects at McComb, Tupelo, Hattiesburg, Laurel and Meridian are virtually assured, while the other two probably will go to Jackson and Vicksburg.

The projects will probably be smaller than at first planned with about 30 homes for each.

The Richton project, which would provide for from 100 to 200 families, is the largest to be considered for Mississippi. It calls for 160 acre plots for each family with 80 per cent of the land given over to forestation, the remainder to be used for producing food for the family and some small acreages of non-competitive crops.

Educational Funds - 1933

General Education Board.

GAVE $10,816,146 TO SCHOOLS IN YEAR

Times

Rockefeller Fund Appropriated More, but Disbursements Fell Below Previous Total.

3-23-33

INCOME DOWN A SEVENTH

New York

$3,650,683 for Fiscal Period Ending Last June Reported by Education Board.

N. Y.

POLICY ON GIFTS CHANGED

Donor's Specifications Will Be Followed for Ten Years—Part of Funds Went to Relief.

The General Education Board appropriated $10,816,146 for the support of education in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, it was disclosed in the board's annual report, made public yesterday. The board was founded in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller.

Though the appropriations showed an increase of $1,653,423 over the previous fiscal year, the report listed actual disbursements from interest and principal at $8,626,681, much less than the $16,142,492 disbursements listed in the report of the previous fiscal year.

Income received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, amounted to $3,650,683, about six-sevenths of the income received in the previous year. Undisbursed income on hand at the end of the year was $12,562,908.

There was little change in the board's investment holdings. Stock holdings remained unchanged, listed as of June 30, 1932, at a book value of $43,318,227. Bond holdings of a face value of $34,975,800 were listed as of June 30, 1932, at a book value of $31,415,043, bringing the grand total of investments to a book value of $74,733,270. Stock holdings were listed uniformly at the same ledger values as the previous year and bond holdings which were retained were also listed at the ledger values as the previous year.

The book value of bond holdings fell from $34,154,605 in the previous report, as of June 30, 1931, to $31,415,043 in the report made public yesterday. This resulted from the disposition of several issues, some of which fell due during the year.

There was only one new investment, $500,000 in Consolidation Coal Company 5 per cent secured gold notes, due April, 1934, listed at 100.

New Members Named.

Changes in the board's membership and officers were revealed in the report. John D. Rockefeller 3d was elected to membership, Raymond B. Fosdick was elected chairman to succeed the late Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Warren Weaver was made director for natural sciences and Lefferts M. Dashiell treasurer.

Liberalization of conditions of gifts for endowment were announced in the report, the board providing that the income of each future gift shall be used for ten years for the specific purpose named, that thereafter the income may be used for other related purposes and that after fifty years the principal may be expended. But the board decided that gifts for endowment could not properly be invested in plant or buildings of the institution.

Because of losses in income of educational institutions, resulting from the depression, the report said, the board has "attempted to give some relief in the present situation." It "made grants to several educational projects whose continuance was jeopardized by lack of funds, and in particular it has made grants to a number of Negro institutions to provide for salaries and to enable them to balance their budgets for 1931-32."

Of the $10,816,146 appropriated during the fiscal year, $8,452,335 was for whites and $1,782,596 for Negroes, in addition to smaller amounts for miscellaneous surveys and projects. This brought the total appropriations since the board's foundation in 1902 to $232,062,744. This fiscal year's appropriations were $3,908,846 from income and $6,907,300 from principal. Of the total appropriations $130,053,815 were from principal and $102,008,929 from income.

Liberty Bonds Reduced.

Disposition of holdings resulted in reduction of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds from a book value of $3,466,915 to $2,278,258. Funding bonds of the city of Waterbury, Conn., due November, 1932, were reduced from $120,400 to $79,930, and those due November, 1933, from $100,988 to $75,741, book values. Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway general mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1941, were brought down by sales from $152,588 to $134,030, book value. Cit yof Chicago tax anticipation warrants due April 15, 1932, were reduced from $505,784 to $252,892 by disposition of holdings.

Educational Funds-1933

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Negroes Get Rosenwald Funds

A two-year report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which is headed by Edwin R. Embree, shows that from July 1, 1931, to June, 1933, the fund gave out $1,938,080 in carrying on its program of education and philanthropy despite the fact that the capital assets fell below normal.

Much of this money was spent in maintaining Negro schools and institutions throughout the country, and especially in the South. Mr. Embree points out that last June 5357 public school buildings which Negroes attend, with a pupil capacity of 663,615, have been made possible through Rosenwald aid. A total outlay of $28,408,520 is represented in this part of the fund's work alone.

In educational expenditures during the report period, Negroes contributed $42,859 and whites $32,746 This, together with $594,142 of public funds, went into the building of the new "Rosenwald schools." Little emphasis will be put upon the extension of these schools in the future because, "with the program of Negro public schools well under way, the fund regards its effort in this specific direction as ended."

Education and racial welfare will now receive the major attention.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 21, 1933

ROSENWALD'S GREAT AID.

All over the South are school houses for negroes that came into existence through operation of the Rosenwald Fund, established 20 years ago by the Chicago philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald. It is learned by way of The Houston Post that the directors of this Fund believe its mission has been accomplished and have now decided to withdraw it from further use in building school houses for the negroes, which is to say, the directors believe that the South has been covered in that particular direction—and so far as North Carolina is concerned, that is the case, for there has been built school houses wherever needed in all sections of this State. It is truly a wonderful work that has been accomplished through agency of this Fund. It was a cooperative move in philanthropy of the finest kind. The record shows that since this Fund was established it has co-operated in the building of 5,357 school houses in 883 counties in 15 States of the South. To these buildings the fund contributed a total of $4,365,000. Negroes contributed $4,725,000 and white persons $1,212,000, while from public funds $18,100,000 came. In these Rosenwald schools, which form an important part of the public school system of the South, there are enrolled 600,000 pupils, and a staff of 15,000 teachers is employed.

Reflecting public opinion, The Post says that enlightened opinion in the South favors adequate educational facilities for the negro people. Raising of educational standards among negroes is deemed essential to the raising of moral and economic standards among them. Since negroes form such considerable portion of the population of the South, the general welfare of this section is served by promoting educational, moral and economic progress among them. It is gratifying to read in the report of the Rosenwald fund that "however adequate the present provisions, the beginnings of a proper school system and of a teaching profession in the negro group may be regarded as established in the South."

Huntington, Tenn. Democrat
December 15, 1933

No More Rosenwald Schools

(From Nashville Banner)

The report of Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which is concerned with educational and philanthropic work among the Negroes, has just been issued. One of the Fund's most important activities in the South, cooperation in the building of school houses for Negro children, has been so successful, the report records, that the "Fund will be able to withdraw from further participation."

Since 1913, when the Fund was instituted, the coperation of tre Fund has resulted in the building of 5,357 individual school houses in 883 counties in fifeteen Southern States. To these buildings the Fund contributed $4,365,000; the Negroes themselves $4,725,000; white persons, $1,212,000 and $18,100,000 came from public funds.

These Rosenwald Schools now form an integral port of the public school system and afford educational facilities for 600,000 pupils and have a staff of 15,000 Negro teachers.

"However inadequate the present provisions, the beginnings of a proper school system and of a teaching profession in the Negro group may be regarded as established," says the report. "With the program of Negro public schools well under way, the Fund regards its effort in this specific direction as ended. The Fund will continue its interest in education and racial welfare, but it will not carry further this special program of aid in the building of school houses."

In the two year period covered by the report, three important hospital projects for Negroes in which the Fund is interested have been placed in operation. The Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, first unit of the new Dilliard University, provides a center for the professional development of Negro doctors and nurses and the dissemination of health education.

The Provident Hospital of Chicago, which has moved into a modern building and completed an affiliation with the University of Chicago, is a national university center for the post graduate education of Negro doctors.

In Knoxville a new building was completed in the summer of 1933, and serve as a Negro branch of the Municipal Hospital. The Fund also has cooperated with the important school of nursing recently opened at Hampton Institute.

To promote the development of adequate leadership among the Negroes the Fund within the past two years, it is stated, has been giving increasing attention to the need for a few first rate centers of education on the college level. Four college centers have received special aid from the Fund; Howard University, Washington; the federated group of institutions in Atlanta; the educational center represented by Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, and the State Agricultural and Industrial College in Nashville; and the newly projected Dilliard University of New Orleans.

Educational Funds- 1933

Julius Rosenwald

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES

SEP 18 1933

THE NEGRO AND THE DEPRESSION.

No group in the social and economic set-up of the country is having a more difficult experience in emerging from industrial depression than the American Negro. Such is the conclusion of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, established for the betterment of the Negro race along educational and general sociological lines. At the same time, the organization points out that the Negro occupies a position which may well become pivotal in hastening the return of prosperity.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund's investigation brought out the fact that there has been no conscious race discrimination against the Negro in the various steps taken toward recovery. Nevertheless, there has been "a drifting, gravitational effect," it is held, owing possibly to the fact that most relief agencies have been almost wholly in the hands of white persons and they have thought first of the needs of impoverished members of their own race. The Negro's natural unobtrusiveness and non-assertive spirit has tended to leave him out of many relief programs in which he might very properly have participated. The Negroes themselves have done much relief work to aid needy members of their race but their resources have been pitifully lean. That they have come through the depression as well as they have, and with their morale but little impaired, is regarded as remarkable.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has gone rather thoroughly into the situation. A study of the Negro's status in the economic set-up covering the 40-year period from 1890 to approximately the beginning of the depression reveals to what extent he had made a place for himself in many walks of American life. In 1890 no less than 87 per cent of the entire Negro population was engaged in agriculture and in domestic service. In the South, the freed Negro worked his small patch of land which he either had acquired or occupied on a tenant or share-cropping basis, with the aid of his own children and a mule. He might raise a bale of cotton which was his cash crop and a few odds and ends of vegetables, a few pigs and chickens for his own sustenance. His social position was rather low in the scale and his educational facilities almost absent. At that time his migration Northward was sporadic.

Negroes had service employment in both the South and in other sections, at low wages. Only 13 per cent of the entire American Negro population was to be found in mechanical pursuits, professional work, and miscellaneous endeavor. It was rare to find a Negro engaged in independent trade.

In only 40 years the Negro made such advances that the beginning of the depression found 34.7 per cent of the race in this country engaged in pursuits other than agriculture and domestic service. The professions had been entered with doctors, dentists, lawyers and a great many clergymen in most sections of the country. The first really important migration which succeeded in moving the center of Negro population Northward and Eastward did not come until the World War. In that period the keen demand for mechanics resulted in the employment in Northern factories, shipyards, and other plants, at good wages, of thousands of men and women who had not earlier been away from the cotton fields. It was in this period that the rise of the great Negro cities occurred—Harlem in New York which ranks as the most populous Negro community in the world, and the First Ward of Chicago, probably the second largest. The period developed a few Negro millionaires and a large number who had amassed substantial competences.

How rapidly this mushroom development would have continued had the depression not supervened is a matter for conjecture. It probably would have gone on apace with a constantly increasing political strength being grasped by the larger communities. But when unemployment developed, it found the Negro vulnerable. From the purely human point of view he could, indeed, undergo with much fortitude and a minimum of spiritual inconvenience, the hardships entailed. Removed so short a distance in time from a relatively primitive existence, the exigencies of hard times were easier to bear than for many white persons. Nevertheless, on the other side of the picture, the Negro had had less time in which to establish himself. He had less economic strength and background. His savings were less.

From the point of view of the race, the Negro was especially hard hit by the unemployment because his numbers still remained chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits and in domestic service and these two fields were perhaps the hardest hit of any in the country. Prices of agricultural products descended to a minimum and farmers, already overproduced, were not offering even part-time employment for help in fields already producing too much. Personal servants were among the first luxuries dispensed with by white people feeling the pinch of the times. So, as a group, the Negro was sorely tried by the phenomenon of the times.

For the most part, investigations of the Rosenwald Fund and of other agencies have found that relief was equally available to Negroes and whites. In a few places, it is true, the standard and quality of the relief was lower for the Negro race, but some measure of relief was present. There was no wholesale racial discrimination. It is true, of course, that in many thousands of cases the natural diffidence of the Negro, especially the Southern Negro, has held him back from applying for aid which he could have obtained. The Rosenwald Fund trustees now are expressing some fear lest race discrimination be practiced in the matter of reemployment. They would like to see some provisions written into the NRA codes providing for equal treatment in reemployment. It is feared that, unless the utmost care is taken, the rush of competition for jobs will tend to eddy the Negro into a backwater of unemployment which will postpone his rehabilitation pending development of a changed labor market. It was in a short labor market that the Negro obtained his big advance before and he might, conceivably, have to wait for another such cycle. Those interested in Negro welfare point out that it would be the part of wisdom to include the Negro in recovery, especially in reestablished purchasing power as rapidly as possible. It is asserted that perhaps the greatest undeveloped market for American goods now existing is to be found in the 12,000,000 Negroes, provided they can be given back their jobs and placed in funds with which to buy.

Educational Funds - 1933

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

ROSENWALD MEMORIAL DAY FEB. 5

Pittsburgh

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 — (ANP) — Members of all races, creeds and colors throughout the nation will pay homage to the memory of the late Julius Rosenwald, internationally known philanthropist, Sunday February 5, according to an announcement made by the local Julius Rosenwald Memorial Committee here this week.

Programs will be held in practically every city, town, village and hamlet at which time the high lights of the life of the man who did so much for humanity in all parts of the world, will be cited by those who knew him and many of whom were his beneficiaries directly or indirectly.

According to the plans of the committee, a more substantial memorial will be established in the form of a "Julius Rosenwald Scholarship Fund," which will be raised in various cities and administered by local committees. It is the expressed opinion of the members of the local committee that such a memorial would be most befitting in that Mr. Rosenwald's greatest interest was in the advancement of education.

Committees in the various cities are being formed and financial campaigns will be launched. The funds thus raised will be kept in the communities in which they are raised and worthy young men and women of those communities will be the beneficiaries, thereby not only erecting a worthwhile memorial to the great philanthropist but also creating an outlet for the much vaunted civic pride. Members of all races will be asked to contribute toward these funds and the governing boards will be constituted of representative citizens of all groups. Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk University is chairman and Dr. G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee is secretary of the National Committee.

The Y. M. C. A.'s of the country contituting another of Mr. Rosenwald's major interests are leading the movement in cities where they have branches.

The Chicago committee is composed of W. Ellis Stewart, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Horace M. Bond, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Mrs. Maude Roberts George, Rev. Frederick D. Jordan, J. Wesley Jones, Carey B. Lewis, Dr. Charles H. R. Crawford, chairman.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias has released a letter to every local "Y" urging an even larger effort than last year, when nearly 100 cities participated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

JAN 29 1933

NEGROES IN NATION HONOR ROSENWALD

Memorial Will Be Held Here Next Sunday for Noted Jewish Philanthropist

BENEFACTIONS AIDED RACE

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Negroes will join in with people of all creeds and races this week in paying tribute to the memory of the late Julius Rosenwald, internationally known philanthropist and perhaps the one man who did more for Negro education and the progress of race relations than any other.

Under the guidance of the Julius Rosenwald Memorial Committee, which is composed of outstanding men and women of the Nation, programs will be held in virtually every city, town, village and hamlet, and speakers, many of whom are beneficiaries, directly or indirectly, of Mr. Rosenwald's liberality, will cite the highlights in the life of the merchant humanitarian.

Simultaneously with the Nation-wide demonstration of esteem will be launched a movement to create a more substantial memorial to Mr. Rosenwald in the form of a "Julius Rosenwald Scholarship Fund," which will be raised in various cities and administered by local committees. This was deemed the most fitting tribute by members of the various local committees due to the fact that the late philanthropist's greatest interest was in the advancement of education.

National Drive Planned

Under present arrangements, committees will be formed in various cities and suburban districts throughout the country for the purpose of raising funds for the scholarship work. The funds thus raised will be kept in the communities in which they are raised and worthy young men and women of these communities will be the beneficiaries.

This will be continuing the work in which Mr. Rosenwald found the greatest pleasure of his life. Hundreds of thousands of Negro children who have attended school in modern, well-furnished, properly lighted buildings in the smaller towns and districts of the rural South would never have had the opportunity if it had not been for the projection of the Rosenwald Plan, by which Negro citizens and local Board of Education contributed a part of the building costs while the Rosenwald Fund contributed the remainder.

Aside from the good actually accomplished, the work of the fund brought Southern whites and Negroes into a closer contact on educational matters than had ever been witnessed before and very largely paved the way for the present unprecedented interest in Negro education in that section as is now manifest in increased appropriations in nearly every State.

Southern Negroes were, however, by no means the only recipients of his philanthropy, for it was largely through his huge gifts that Negroes in the North and East were able to have facilities connected with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

Aided Institution Here

The Harlem Branch of the New York City Y. M. C. A. was given approximately $100,000 when it began, and in Philadelphia, the Rosenwald Fund contributed $25,000 to the erection of the Southwest Building of the Y. W. C. A., which is administered by and serves Negroes.

In creating the scholarship fund members of all races will be asked to contribute, according to the announcement of the National Committee, of which Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, white, president of Fisk University, Nashville, is chairman, and of which Dr. G. Lake Imes secretary of Tuskegee Institute, is secretary.

In an effort to assist in the week of celebration and the drive for the securing of the scholarship funds, Dr. Channing Tobias, senior secretary in charge of Negro Y. M. C. A. work, has asked every Negro organization in the country to set aside next Sunday as Rosenwald Day. In Philadelphia, the Southwest Building will observe this day with a program, according to Robert Patience, acting executive secretary, while other organizations, less direct beneficiaries of Mr. Rosenwald's gifts, will join in.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Sunday, February 5, 1933

ROSENWALD MEMORIAL

Members of all races, creeds and color throughout the nation will pay homage today to the memory of Julius Rosenwald, internationally known philanthropist, with programs held in practically every city, town, village and hamlet; at which time the high lights of the life of the man who did so much for humanity will be cited by those who knew of his worth as well as by many of whom were his beneficiaries directly or indirectly.

According to plans as announced from Chicago by the Rosenwald Memorial Committee, a more substantial memorial will be established later in the form of a "Julius Rosenwald Scholarship Fund," which will be raised in various cities. It is the expressed opinion of members of the committee that such a memorial be most benefitting, in that Mr. Rosenwald's greatest interest was in the advancement of education.

Committees in various cities are being formed and financial campaign will be launched, the funds raised to be kept in he communities in which they are raised, and worthy young men and women of those communities will be beneficiaries, thereby thereby not only erecting a worthwhile memorial to the greatest philanthropist but also creating an outlet for the much vaunted civic pride. Members of all races will be asked to contribute toward these funds and the governing boards will be constituted of representatives of all groups. Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University, is chairman and Dr. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee Institute, is secretary of the national committee.

It is also announced that Y. M. C. A.s of the country, constituting another of Mr. Rosenwald's major interest, are leading the movement in cities where they have branches. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior international secretary, has released a letter to every local Y. M. C. A. urging an even larger effort than last year, when nearly 100 cities participated in honoring the memory of Mr. Rosenwald.

PHILA. PA. EVE. LEDGER
FEBRUARY 7, 1933

A ROSENWALD MEMORIAL

WHEN the history of the Negro race is written the deeds of William Wilberforce and Julius Rosenwald will find a place in it.

Mr. Rosenwald, during his life, gave $15,000,000 toward enlarging the educational opportunities of the Negroes in the South. He was deeply interested in qualifying these people to take their proper place in the life of the country. They are consequently grateful to him, not only the Negroes of the South, but those in the North as well. At a meeting in the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in this city several persons spoke in behalf of the endowment of a fund in memory of Mr. Rosenwald to provide free scholarships for students in Wilberforce University.

The university is named for William Wilberforce, a British statesman—he was not a Bishop—who brought about the passage of an act in Parliament abolishing slavery. Mr. Wilberforce devoted a large part of his life to agitation for this humane measure. Its passage was assured just before his death, so that he had the satisfaction of seeing success crown his efforts. This was in 1833, almost thirty years before President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation.

If the size of the scholarship fund is to be gauged by its merits it should be large.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald
Thursday, March 2, 1933

ROSENWALD PROGRAM BE OFFERED FRIDAY

The Negro Schools of Waycross will hold a Rosenwald School Day Program at the Center High School Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The program will feature what the Rosenwald fund has done for Negro education in the South, in Georgia, in Ware County and in Waycross.

The speakers will be Ralph Newton, superintendent of the city schools, and Dr. H. C. Scarlett, A. N. Fluker, T. C. Williams, L. Isom, principal of the Center City High School.

Dr. J. J. Creagh will preside and will introduce the speakers.

Louisburg, N. C. Times
Friday, March 31, 1933

ROSENWALD DAY OBSERVED

The faculty, students and friends of the Franklin County Training School assembled at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, March 24, to show respect and appreciation of the effort for the advancement of Negro education especially in the South, as set forth by Mr. Julius Rosenwald. The unique program circulated by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was carried out, and from it we received much inspiring information of the wide-spread services of the Rosenwald Fund, especially in North Carolina. We can certainly appreciate these efforts as we are fortunate to enjoy the use of a Rosenwald school building and were the recipients of the Rosenwald Library a few days ago.

From the financial report made at the conclusion of the program the spirit of Mr. Rosenwald and other philanthropists is well embodied in the inhabitants of Louisburg and its vicinities. The money raised and turned over to the school this year amounts to $163.18 while the amount paid out thus far is $148.19, leaving $14.99 on hand—$5.87 for athletics, and $9.12 for general school use. Money raised and kept in the treasures of the various classes and organizations of the school amounts to $91.46. This makes a total $255.64. $1.26 was contributed on Rosenwald Day—making a grand total of $256.90 for the year.

We are expecting Prof. H. L. Trigg, Inspector of State Negro Schools, any time and we are hoping to meet the requirements for accreditment. Therefore it requires the full cooperation of everyone interested in the development of education and the advancement of the community at large. It has been my pleasure to work indirectly with two communities and directly with three and out of the five localities the people here have shown, by far, the greatest spirit of unison and cooperation. I can readily say that every true citizen of this vicinity is giving the school his hearty support both morally and financially. An Accredited Public High School will not only mean much to Louisburg but to the entire county of Franklin as there is not a Standardized Public High School in the County. So let every citizen of Franklin County respond willingly to this timely cause.

J. WARREN BALDWIN.

Wilmington, N. C. News
April 3, 1933

Negro Training School Observes Rosenwald Day

Rosenwald Day was observed recently at Brunswick County Negro Training school. The building was thoroughly cleaned by the girls. The boys cleaned the campus and beautified it with shrubbery. In the afternoon the school assembled in the auditorium.

The program opened with the students singing the negro national anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing." There were a paper, "Purpose of Rosenwald Day" by J. E. Belton, teacher; reading of greetings from the governor of North Carolina by Estelle Swain, teacher; reading of greetings from Supt. A. T. Allen of state schools by A. Beatrice Morris, teacher; "Story of Mr. Rosenwald." Dorothy Smith, student; "The Rosenwald Fund in N. C.", Lillian B. Williams, teacher; music, the school glee club; "Influence of Rosenwald Fund Program Continues," Elouise Clemmons, student; "Illustration of Rosenwald schools, Grazelle E. Howard, teacher; "Beautification of Grounds, as Well as Buildings," Alberta L. Roseboro, teacher; "Our Negro Schools," Cora L. Frink, teacher; "Other Agencies," Courtland Greene, student; "Our Own School", the principal, A. C. Caviness; closed with music by the glee club.

Statesville, N. C., Record
Friday, March 24. 1933

ROSENWALD DAY

Colored Schools of County Will Honor Founder of School Fund

Negro School Improvement Day, or Rosewald School Day, will be observed by the Rosenwald schools of Iredell county today (Friday).

An appropriate program has been arranged eulogistic of the founder of the Rosenwald fund, and will include the readings of greetings from Governor Ehringhaus and State Superintendent of Education, Dr. A. T. Allen.

The Julius Rosenwald fund in North Carolina, up to July 1, 1932, had aided in building 18 teachers' homes, 8 shop buildings and 787 schoolhouses which have 2,538 class-rooms and can accommodate 114,210 pupils. On these 813 buildings which cost $5,167,042, the Rosenwald fund gave $717,426, the negroes $666,736, white friends conrtibuted $75,140; and the public appropriation was $3,707,740. During the school years 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32, the Rosenwald fund helped on the purchase of 50 new busses and the operation of 19 individual ones. These busses travel 1,982 miles daily, transporting children to 33 schools located in 23 counties. The Rosenwald fund has contributed $35,334.74 on the purchase and operation of these busses.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
Wednesday, March 29. 1933

ROSENWALD DAY OBSERVED FRIDAY

Franklin County Training School Raises $256 During Year

FRANKLINTON, March 28. — The faculty, students and friends of the Franklin County Training School assembled at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, March 24, to show respect and appreciation of the efforts for the advancement of Negro education, especially in the South, as set forth by Julius Rosenwald.

The unique program circulated by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was carried out and from it we received much inspiring information of the widespread services of the Rosenwald Fund, especially in North Carolina. We can certainly appreciate these efforts as we are fortunate to enjoy the use of a Rosenwald school building and were the recipients of the Rosenwald library a few days ago.

From the financial report made at the conclusion of the program the spirit of Mr. Rosenwald and other philanthropists is well embodied in the inhabitants of Louisburg and its vicinities. The money raised and turned over to the school this year amounts to $163.18 while the amount paid out thus far is $148.19 leaving $14.99 on hand—$5.87 for athletics and $9.12 for general school use. Money raised and kept in the treasuries of the various classes and organizations of the school amounted to $91.46. This makes a total of $255.64. $1.26 was contributed on Rosenwald day—making a grand total of $256.90 for the year.

The funds raised are for purchasing library and science equipment so that we might have a standardized high school. The outlook thus far is quite favorable and we trust and believe that we shall be in readiness before the State Inspector of High schools visits this spring. We certainly appreciate the co-operation that the parents and friends are giving us in our work and feel assured that we shall have a successful year's work

Salisbury, N. C. Post
April 9, 1933

Rosenwald Day At Price High School Monday

The state department of education at Raleigh, N. C., has set aside a day for all negro high schools of North Carolina to hold a Rosenwald celebration. Dr. A. T. Allen, superintendent of public instruction has sent out a special bulletin with instructions as to how the day is to be observed, with a special message from the governor of the state.

Price high school has selected Monday night, April 10 for the observance here. Mr. Rosenwald ranked foremost as an apostle of goodwill of the age and spent millions in the state of North Carolina for negro children.

It is very befitting that the people of this community should turn out in large numbers out of respect to Mr. Rosenwald as it will be remembered that he made a very liberal and substantial donation towards the erection of the new negro high school in this city.

Six members of the faculty will appear on the program. Appropriate music will be rendered by the school glee club. A very fine portrait of Mr. Rosenwald will be unveiled and given to the school on this occasion. Another feature of the evening's program will be a debate by the students of the school who received a very unusual and unique honor at Greensboro on Friday and were adjudged the best team of eight teams represented throughout the state.

The public is extended a cordial invitation to this exercise and it is hoped that a large audience will be present.

GREENWOOD, MISS.
COMMONWEALTH
MAY 27 1933

SHOULD REIMBURSE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION.

When an effort was made last winter to pledge the State of Mississippi to reimburse the Rosenwald Foundation for funds diverted from the purpose from which they were given to Mississippi, the objection was made that it had not then been proven by the courts of last resort that such diversion had been effected.

On Monday of this week a former attache of the Mississippi Department of Education was held by the Mississippi Supreme Court to be guilty of embezzling at least a portion of the $53,000 alleged to have been diverted from the negro schools of Mississippi.

The honor of the state of Mississippi demands that the Rosenwald Foundation be reimbursed. The funds were delivered to Mississippi because of the confidence of the Rosenwald foundation in the honor and integrity of Mississippi officials. The money was given to the state to be used in the construction of buildings for the better education of the negro children of the state.

It has now been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, at least so the Supreme Court of Mississippi decides, that the Rosenwald money to the extent of some several thousand dollars were not used for the purpose for which it was entrusted to the state.

Insofar as the honor of the state is concerned it matters not whether the Rosenwald money went into the pockets of the state official convicted of embezzlement, or whether it was diverted to other purposes without criminal intent.

The fact remains that trust funds belonging to the negro school children of Mississippi were not used for their benefit.

It is also true that the state of Mississippi is not legally liable to the Rosenwald foundation for the diversion of the funds. Where there is no legal liability, but a moral obligation, a debt of honor arises, which Mississippi must discharge.

The State Legislature must reimburse the Rosenwald Foundation for every penny diverted either into the pockets of an official or into some other object.

Educational Funds-1933

Julius Rosenwald Fund,

(Rosenwald Fund Conference), "Economic Status of the Negro."

40 Years Ago, the Great Conferences Were Religious

Kelly Miller Laments that Secular Agencies Now in Control of Affairs Like Recent Rosenwald Economic Conference Substitute Scientific Statistics for the Old Zeal to Do Good

By KELLY MILLER

A significant conference on Negro unemployment was held in the city of Washington May 11, 12 and 13, under the sponsorship of the Rosenwald Foundation. The best known experts in this field, black and white, deliberated for three days touching relief of suffering and misery at the point where the pressure is greatest. Unlike the race relations conference which was held in this city several years ago, which resulted only in fact finding and resolutions, this conference authorized a continuing committee to put its findings in practical operation by bringing its proposals to the attention of government authorities and following up the proceedings with appropriate action.

Kelly Miller

Old And New

To one whose experience and observations span the overlapping halves of two generations, the old and the new methods of dealing with Negro relief and welfare furnish a basis for serious reflection and comparison. In the former day, the missionary motive was predominant and all pervasive. The stress of emphasis was placed on the heavenly side, with the human side as subordinate and subsidiary. Now the heavenly side is ignored, if not denied.

Forty years ago, the American Missionary Association, the Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Methodist Freedmen's Aid Society, the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen and other like denominational enterprises monopolized the field of philanthropy and charity towards the Negro. They dotted the Southland with churches, schools and colleges and similar agencies of relief and character building. The inadequacy of their method, to say nothing of the waste through duplication of effort and clapping of work, soon became rent. Thence arose the purely secular agencies with larger resources which sayed to unify and simplify the task.

The General Education Board, the Rosenwald Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, along with other foundations devoted wholly or partly to the Negro cause, now all but monopolize the field. The denominational enterprises which functioned so powerfully half a generation ago are now carrying on their work with diminishing zeal and energy and are subordinating their institution to non-denominational, secular or government control.

No Mention of Spiritual

I sat through both of the Washington conferences but caught scarcely a word about the spiritual and religious motive which sounded so dominant a note forty years ago. The scientific spirit is now dominant. Statistics are substituted for enthusiasm and zeal for humanity. Crime must be counted, misery must be measured, want must be weighed on the scales and all must be appraised in terms of arithmetic.

In a word, arithmetic must be applied to the whole equation of human need before any comprehensive remedy is forthcoming. The necessity for all of this, I think, I understand and appreciate, and yet I can not wholly divorce myself from the old conceit that the heart-felt power of justice, love and mercy must underly all comprehensive schemes for social salvation of my people.

The old and the new methods are neither inconsistent nor incompatible. The religious method by itself is partial, haphazard and insufficient.

On the other hand, this hard, metallic, Christless charity is disappointing in the long run because it has no ultimate aim. I hope and believe that there will be an increasing understanding and appreciation of this principle as social endeavor focuses more and more on the Negro problem.

Existing Order Trembling

There was a recurrent strain that ran through the conference like the recurrent theme of an opera. The existing economic, political and social order is trembling in the balance of change. The immovable standpatism of Mark Hanna and Herbert Hoover found no advocacy in the conference; the immediacy of revolution found only a furtive few. The constructive policy of F. D. Roosevelt which tries out new things while holding to what time has proved to be good constituted the dominant note.

The utter helplessness of the Negro by himself was rather taken for granted than openly expressed. The Negro problem, neither as concerns unemployment nor in its general feature, can be isolated from the whole equation and solved as an entity by itself. His case calls for integral rather than isolated treatment.

Government Last Hope

In the third place there was the implied or expressed consensus of judgment that in the final analysis neither religious and denominational endeavor nor private philanthropy typified in this great foundation would be able to grapple with the whole problem.

The Federal government, under the firm and intelligent handling of Franklin D. Roosevelt, must and will grapple with the whole equation of unemployment and relief, in which the Negro will share, part and parcel, like the rest. Religious and denominational zeal paved the way for more comprehensive and competent secular charity on the basis of private benevolence.

In turn, these private foundations are now but paving the way for the wholly competent support and control of the government, local, state and Federal.

Common Cause with the Common White Man

Big business is in disgrace. Charles Mitchell, white, former president of the National City Bank of New York is on trial for cheating the government out of income taxes.

J. W. Harriman, white, once president of a great New York national bank, tried suicide last week to evade trial on similar charges.

Nobody passes the once venerated big business shops without taking a whack at them. And so last week at the Rosenwald Economic Conference we had Dr. W. E. B. DuBois declaring that the best white people to whom Negroes have always looked for a square deal have never given it to us and never intended to.

Dr. DuBois included in his list the highly touted Quakers, the leaders of government and big business. The last named have never done anything for the Negro except to exploit him as a tool whereby to build up large fortunes.

How big business has fallen, and yet how fortunate it is that we have had a depression which enables us to see plainly.

For seventy years leaders have told us that the poor white and the middle class white men were our worst enemies. If the Negro can expect to survive, they said, he must kow-tow to the rich and the aristocratic white man.

Big business and philanthropy saw to it that everybody got these "safe" ideas.

They bought up our preachers and our bishops by giving them passes or reduced rates on the railroads, so that church people would never protest against separate cars and absence of sleeping or eating accommodations.

They bought up our schools through fellowships to teachers, endowments for colleges, and money for new buildings.

They bought up some of our newspapers so that for two weeks not a single New York paper said a word about the alleged thefts of Mitchell. In addition, midst silence of the white press, National City Bank or its affiliates have virtually ruled and exploited Haiti, Central America, and larger areas in South America.

Big business, however, went too far when it sold us worthless bonds and stocks and used for speculation the savings we entrusted to them.

The public is dumb, but it isn't as dumb as an ox, and so we are telling the bankers and the big shots where to get off.

But more important still, we are making common cause with the common white man.

After all, he is the only fellow who speaks our language.

He's been given the dirty end of the stick just as we have.

We wonder why we haven't tumbled long ago to the slick propaganda which has divided the poor and united the rich.

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY GORDON B. HANCOCK

THAT NEGRO EMPIRE?

During the recent Washington Conference President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College causally remarked that his recent travel in Europe took him through some of the smaller countries whose people enjoyed a large measure of independence and security. The comparatively happy state of the people suggested to Dr. Gandy what great possibilities there might have been for a "Negro empire" had the race's earlier champions sensed the opportunities residing in such scheme. In spite of the fact Dr. DuBois took exception which was apparently based upon a misinterpretation of Dr. Gandy's remark, that casual remark furnishes some based for serious thought. In the subconsciousness if this nation there lurks the dream of a Negro empire of some description and although the dream is nebulous and vague, it is nevertheless a dream which inveterate forces are conspiring to bring true. Forty years ago Negroes had dreams of a Negro empire. The late Bishop Turner was a most ardent champion of the idea and popularized the phrase "I would rather be a king among dogs than be a dog among kings." This was Bishop Turner's rough way of expressing his desire to be an untrammelled citizen of some country! Bishop Turner perhaps saw what we have since realized, that the Constitution and the amendments thereof are no guarantors of the citizenship rights named therein. The Negro is still standing without the door knocking. Just whether this country will open the door of full-fledged citizenship to its black citizens remains to be seen. According to Dr. DuBois our supplications have thus far been unavailing! It is a fact that as a nation approaches the point of diminishing returns, the struggle for existence in that country becomes fiercer; that where the struggle for existence is fiercest the weaker groups are eliminated first; that the Negro in this country is a weaker group and as such is exposed to the eliminating influences in a way not true of any other racial group in the country. Unless the

handicap of color is somehow removed, the Negro faces extermination ultimately, unless of course he retires to an empire of his own where his complete segregation will force upon him that intra-racial cooperation which alone can sustain his hopes and aspirations. Of course this writer is quite imbued with the current spirit of the leading Negroes who will not for a moment countenance the thought of a Negro empire; but this preconceived attitude in no way invalidates the possibilities that climaxing economic forces are hastening. If segregation can somehow be headed off and color prejudice somehow mitigated, there is hope for the Negro; but if segregation spreads on space and recial prejudice manifests itself more and more in matters economic, then the Negro emprie may offer the last real hope for the survival of the race. It was Lincoln who said that the nation cannot exist half slave and half free. This is equally true of the Negro and segregation. It is hard to see how a race segregated in earning a dollar and almost free in spending that dollar is going to balance its budget. Although the "professional" Negro leaders inveigh against segregation, the Negro professional and business men make their fortunes out of it. If some way could be devised by which Negro patronage could be more completely segregated Negro business and professions would accordingly prosper. If Negro business grows it must grow through Negro patronage. There are isolated instances where it may grow by white patronage, but the fact remains that Negro patronage is behind Negro business success and Negro professional success. "Racially" speakng then we oppose segregation, but economically speaking it forms the basis of our professional and business life. There is nothing at present to indicate that there is the slightest change in this bi-racial attitude; but the segregation movement suggests that without a more complete segregation of Negro patranage, our professionals and business men have rough slidding ahead. The Negro schools have prospered because they had an almost completely segregated patronage. Whether the Negro school and church are the "Negro empire" in miniature is at least a fertile suggestion. No segregation is the ideal but at present impossible; half segregation is the real, but economically devastating; complete segregation—Negro empire—is a possibility worth pondering however revolting to our pampered sensibilities. That Negro empire!

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
April 20, 1933

FORMER HANCOCK NEGRO DELIGHTS KIWANIS CLUB

Prof. B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia Industrial College in Savannah, and native of Hancock county was the principal speaker at the Kiwanis luncheon in Louisville, Ga., last week. A prominently featured front page editorial was carried in the News and Farmer, by Mr. J. B. Polhill, Jr., praising the address, and telling of the work being accomplished by Prof. Hubert in this county.

He will also speak in Washington, D. C., on May 11th at the conference called by the Julius Rosenwald Fund to study the "Economic Conditions of the Negro."

Prof. Hubert's educational advantages have given him a broad view of conditions regarding his race and he has many white friends here who appreciate the work he is doing. He is muchly sought after as a speaker and always gives the South due credit, regardless of who his audience might be. Although criticized at times by Northerners who do not understand local conditions, he always gives them an insight into the friendly relations which exist between the race in his home-county of Hancock.

Between The Lines

BY GORDON B. HANCOCK

The Washington Conference

THE conference on the economic status of the Negro has just closed in Washington. It was a serious conference; it was a helpful conference; it was a conference that has been too long delayed! Had Negroes realized three years ago what they realize so clearly today, such conferences would have been considerably more beneficial to the Negro. The papers presented at the conference were of a high order without exception and showed scholarship and scientific precision that carried conviction.

One of the outstanding developments was that the white speakers did not attempt to flatter the Negro group by telling them of the wonderful progress they had made within sixty years. They stuck to the facts and the facts were almost distressing. Everywhere it was the same sad story that in this depression the Negro is bearing the heaviest burden. The greater pressure above makes greater pressure below and the Negro as a submerged group is hard pressed to say the least.

No Laughter Prophets

There were no "laughter prophets" in Washington to attend the conference. Everybody was serious and nobody exhorted the Negro to laugh and forget it. It might aptly be called a conference of "gloomy deans," for everybody saw the serious side of the situation a side that too many so-called Negro leaders have tried to underestimate and minimize. Three years ago whosoever told the Negro that he was facing a serious situation was called a "Gloomy Dean,"; today the situation is so obvious that a fool can understand. Dr. DuBois seriously warned against the "optimism of fools."

Furthermore it was pointed out that there is little consolation in finding that the whites are suffering in every particular the same as Negroes, for although they suffer the same things they suffer less, for in every instance it was pointed out that the unemployed whites have the advantage in re-employment and in relief.

Put On Charity

Throughout the conference it was shown that the Negro of the cities is being shifted to a charity basis. And all indications point to the conclusion that he will be there for an indefinite period. For every reason to believe that the situation will be speedily overcome there are ten reasons for believing that the situation is permanent.

Municipalities are not going to forever support large masses of unemployed if some way to employ them can be found. It is just a matter of time before the authorities will find that a means of permanent relief through rehabilitation on the farm will present the most constructive approach to the problem of relief. The real question for the Negro to decide is whether he is going to make an effort to get off the charity basis in the cities by getting back to the land or whether he is going to stay in the cities until he is forced out to take the agricultural leavings of the white man who has already opened a drive for the farm.

Will Not Down

This farm talk will not down and although the speakers did not paint roseate pictures of life on the farm, they nevertheless pointed out that there were possibilities of a substantial subsistence on the farm that could be realized if the Federal government would lend some assistance. These Negroes who have opposed the farm as a possible relief to the jobless millions of our cities are the same Negroes who have prescribed the "laughter cure" for the Negro in his economic plight.

After five years the nation wakes up to the fact that the Negro is facing economic damnation. After five more years the Negroes will wake up to the fact that a simple farm life will be more assuring to the Negro than the charity life of the larger urban centers. Such economic opportunity as is offered in the city will be by the white man, of the white man, and for the white man, and no amount of petitioning will get it for the Negroes. The Negroes have come thus far in this country on the economic leavings. There will be fewer of these leavings in the future and especially in the cities.

No Way Out Found

So far as a way out is concerned no such way was advised for the simple reason no such way has been found. Dr. DuBois in his address "The Next Step," admitted that the Negro's program of realizing full citizenship had failed. He further admitted that the Negro's lot was the worst of any group in the United States. He held that some form of consumers cooperation was the next step.

This of course is not practicable for the reason that it presupposes a cooperative spirit among Negroes that does not exist. The Negroes are so divided among themselves that any program predicated upon their universal cooperation is of doubtful worth for the crisis of the hour. The suffering it will take to cement the Negroes into a mighty cooperating group may bring the race close to the margin of extermination. The Washington conference was a rebuke to our "laughter prophets."

Educational Funds - 1933 (Rosenwald Fund Conference), "Economic Status of the Negro."

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 12 1933

URGES TRAINING OF NEGROES HERE

F. J. Keller Gives Results of Survey to Rosenwald Fund Conference in Washington.

RACE COOPERATION SOUGHT

Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins Declares Progress of the Negro Means More Economic Security.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 11—Improvement of the vocational education and occupational opportunities of Negroes in New York City was urged today by Franklin J. Keller, director of the National Occupational Conference, at the opening of a conference on the economic status of the Negro, sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago.

Basing his address on a survey conducted by a commission of the Board of Education, Mr. Keller reviewed conditions affecting Negroes as shown by a study undertaken to aid the schools in "serving impartially the people of the city."

As a result of its investigation, Mr. Keller said, the commission is "convinced that the 'Negro problem' is the white man's problem," and one that can be solved only by "cooperation between the races on a basis of strict equality, sympathetic understanding and a frank facing of the facts."

"What the school system can do about it," Mr. Keller said, "constitutes a very definite task which the commission has outlined in ten specific recommendations."

Recommendations Outlined.

He summarized these as follows:

"Negro boys and girls should be admitted to vocational schools on the same basis as white children.

"All schools should have authentic information regarding Negroes in occupations.

"Every effort should be made by counselors to induce employers to take a more liberal attitude toward Negro workers.

"All counselors should be assigned for specific periods to visit industry and business.

"Counselors in Negro districts should be selected for their special knowledge of the Negro situation.

"The material in this survey should be kept up to date and should be amplified by staff members released for the purpose.

"Every effort should be made to enforce strictly the attendance laws as they affect Negro children, especially between 15 and 17 years of age.

"A sufficient number of junior high schools should be organized in Negro districts to accommodate all children of junior high school age.

"A central guidance bureau for adults should be established in the Harlem district.

"The Board of Education should continue to work out the problems of Negro education in cooperation with the bi-racial advisory committee which has cooperated in this survey."

Finds Prejudice Against Race.

Mr. Keller stated that while the educational system of the City of New York knows no distinction as to race, creed or color, the findings of the survey "make clear that ignorance, prejudice, tradition and misunderstanding may thwart the officially expressed purposes of the educational authorities.

Broadus Mitchell, Professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins, asserted that progress for the Negro, as for the white man, means improvement in living standards and greater economic security.

More than 100 members and guests attended the sessions today. Louis Brownlow of Chicago presided this morning; Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, this afternoon, and Albert K. Stern, son-in-law of Mr. Rosenwald, at the night session.

Registered at Rosenwald Conference

Among those attending the conference were:

Washington, May 11-13, 1933

James F. Armstrong, Seat Pleasant, Md.
George R. Arthur, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago.
R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort.
Gustav Auzenne, Jr., Howard.
Mary Anderson, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.
Clyde F. Armitage, M. E. Board of Education, Pa.
Will W. Alexander, Interracial Commission, Atlanta.
L. F. Bate, Miner College, D.C.
Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.
F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C.
Horace M. Bond, Fisk.
Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Supreme Liberty Life, Chicago.
Louis Brownlow (white) Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago.
Clara B. Bruce, New York.
Ralph J. Bunche, Howard.
Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Office of Education.
Myra Colson Callis, Emergency Relief, D.C.
Dr. H. A. Callis, Howard.
James O. Cannady, Urban League, Boston.
Mrs. Mary E. Christian, N.A.A.C.P., Orange, N.J.
Eugene A. Clark, Miner College, D.C.
J. S. Clark, Southern U., Baton Rouge La.
R. E. Clay, A. and I. College, Nashville.
Rufus E. Clements, Louisville College, Ky
Judge James A. Cobb, D.C.
Marion Grace Conover, South East House Settlement, D.C.
William M. Cooper, Hampton, Va.
M. S. Davage, Clark U., Atlanta.
Dr. E. P. Davis, Howard U.
Michael M. Davis, Julius Rosenwald Fund Chicago.
Mrs. Irma Bduce Davis, Y.W.C.A., Washington.
Oscar DePriest, M.C., Chicago.
Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago.
W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University.
James W. Eichelberger, Jr., African M.E Zion Church, Chicago.
R. J. Elzy, Brooklyn Urban League, New York.
Edwin R. Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund Chicago.
Roland B. Eutsler, University of Penn.
Ellsworth Faris, University of Chicago.
Herman Feldman, Dartmouth College.
Donald F. Fenn, Hampton Institute.
A. L. Foster, Urban League, Chicago, Ill.
William A. Fountain, Jr., Morris Brown College, Atlanta.
E. Franklin Frazier, Fisk University.
John M. Gandy, Virginia State, Petersburg, Va.
P. A. Goines, Y.M.C.A., Bluefield, W.Va.
George W. Goodman, Boston Urban League
Richard S. Grossley, State College, Dover, Del.
W. J. Hale, Tennessee College, Nashville.
Wiley A. Hall, Richmond Urban League, Va.
Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union
William L. Hansberry, Howard University
P. J. Hauser, Y.M.C.A., Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret G. Hawkins, Y.W.C.A. Baltimore.
George E. Haynes, Federal Council of Churches, New York
T. Arnold Hill, National Urban League New York.
Walter B. Hill, General Education Board, New York (Field Agent, Richmond)
William E. Hill, Y.M.C.A., Summit, N.J.
D. O. W. Holmes, Howard.
Merrill J. Holmes, Board of Education Methodist Church, Chicago.
John Hope, Atlanta U.
Wayne L. Hopkins, Armstrong Association Philadelphia.
Arthur Howe, Hampton Institute, Va.
W. M. Hubbard, Forsyth, Ga., State T and A. College.
Benjamin Hubert, Industrial College, Ga
James H. Hubert, N.Y. Urban League.
Campbell C. Johnson, Y.M.C.A., Washington.
Charles Johnson, Fisk U., Nashville.
Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard U.
David D. Jones, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N.C.
Eugene Kinckle Jones, National League New York.
Bishop R. E. Jones, New Orleans.
E. D. W. Jones, A.M.E. Zion Church Washington.
Thomas E. Jones, Fisk U.
Thomas H. Kiah, Princess Anne Academy Princess Anne, Md.
Wilfred W. Lawson, A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.
J. R. E. Lee, A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida.
Edward S. Lewis, Baltimore Urban League.
Alain Locke, Howard University.
Rayford W. Logan, Ass'n. for the Study of Negro Life, Washington, D.C.
H. L. McCrorey, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.
Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago.
Irene C. Malvan, N.Y. Urban League.
L. H. Martin, Agr. Extension Service; L. A. Marshall, Mrs. L. A. Marshall, all of Princess Anne, Md.
Geneva E. Massey, Freedmen's Hospital Nursing School.
Charlotte K. May, Freedmen's Hospital.
Philip F. Mayer, Fellowship Reconciliation Boston.
H. T. Medford, A.M.E. Church, Washington.
Irving K. Merchant, Dept. of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches.
Herbert T. Miller, Y.M.C.A., Pittsburgh.
Kelly Miller, Howard U.
Dr. and Mrs. Broadus Mitchell, John Hopkins University, Baltimore.
Homer L. Morris, Fisk U.
R. Maurice Moss, Urban League of Pittsburgh
Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Ala
George B. Murphy, Public Schools, Baltimore.
Karl F. Philips, U.S. Department of Labor
Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Moorland Foundation
Ira DeA. Reid, National Urban League New York.
Emmett J. Scott, Howard U.
Lawrence H. Selz, Julius Rosenwald Fund
Mrs. Marion B. Seymour, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington.
Lucy D. Slowe, Howard U.
Rev. Asbury Smith, Baltimore.
Mrs. Rachel Smith, Baltimore
S. L. Smith, Julius Rosenwald Fund Nashville, Tenn.
John O. Spencer, Morgan College.
Alfred K. Stern, Julius Rosenwald Fund Chicago.
F. A. Sumner, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
Charles H. Thompson, Howard U.
G. W. Thornton, N.A.A.C.P., Williamsport, Pa.
J. H. Tobias, Y.M.C.A., New York
Francis Tyson, University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edgar J Unthank, Fort Wayne, Ind. Wheatley Community House.
W. R. Valentine, Bordentown, N.J., Industrial School.
Harry J. Walker, Fisk U.
J. H. N. Waring, Jr., Downingtown, Pa. School.
George F. Warren, Cornell University.
W. D. Weatherford, Y.M.C.A. Graduate School, Nashville, Tenn.
Lorenzo C. White, Hampton Institute.
Walter White, N.A.A.C.P., New York.
Charles H. Williams, Hampton Institute.
Frank T. Wilson, National Council Y.M.C.A., New York.
A. T. Wood, Kentucky State College.
Monroe Work, Tuskegee Institute.
Arthur D. Wright, John F. Slater Fund, Washington.
Dean S. Yarborough, Warren Urban League, Warren, Ohio.
Donald Young, Social Science Research Council, New York.
Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, National Association Colored Women

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

MAY 14 1933

NEGRO'S INCLUSION IN RELIEF STRESSED

Rosenwald Fund Head Says Race Offers New Opportunity to Business.

"The time for sentimentality about the Negro is passed; we are interested in Negro welfare simply as a part of national progress," Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, declared yesterday in addressing the closing session of the Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro, held under auspices of the Rosenwald Fund.

"In this national effort to revive prosperity," he said, "we must include the Negro not out of sentiment, but for national well-being, since Negroes make up one-tenth of the entire population. Every Government department realizes this and is making definite plans to include proper quotas of Negroes in public works, re-employment and farm relief."

Offers New Opportunity.

Politically, he said, the Negro is beginning to hold an important balance of power in referring to the migration to industrial centers of the North and West." In the building up of lasting prosperity he offers business its greatest new opportunity," Embree said. "An increase in employment and of standards of living among Negroes would increase the buying power of the country by more than the total amount of our present exports. The greatest undeveloped market for American goods is the 12,000,000 Negroes in our midst."

Others who addressed the conference yesterday were B. F. Hubert, president, Georgia State Industrial College; W. E. B. DuBois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Eugene Knickle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Opposes Idea of New State.

DuBois took sharp issue with the suggestion advanced at another session that American Negroes solve their own problems by creating a new Negro State in some foreign country.

He said it would be like jumping "out of the frying pan into the fire." He cited conditions in Liberia and Haiti in opposing wholesale migration on the ground that unless the colony was economically independent, the Negroes would soon find themselves "under the

power of the banking interests of this or some other country backed by military power." Embree charged that Liberia, by its indebtedness, was "under the domination of the National City Bank and the Firestone interests."

In discussing future plans for recovery of the race from the effects of the depression, Jones suggested the creation of fact-securing agencies to discover where there is a potential demand for Negro labor and where there is now an oversupply. There needs to be, he stressed, more diversification of employment among Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

MAY 14 1933

CONFEREES DIVIDED OVER NEGRO STATUS

Socialistic Program for More Equitable Distribution of Wealth Advocated.

Revealing a range of viewpoints widely variant, with Representative Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, and Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, at the extreme right, and Broadus Mitchell, professor of political economy at Johns Hopkins University, at the extreme left, the three-day conference on "The Economic Status of the Negro," sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, concluded yesterday in the auditorium of the Interior Department.

William E. Burghardt DuBois, editor of the official organ of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, yesterday advocated a socialistic program for more equitable distribution of wealth, including the Negro, on the theory that such distribution is inevitable "eventually. Why not now?"

A program of Negro development on 150-acre farms in the South, on a self-sustaining basis, was vividly outlined by B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Industrial College. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, however, in the concluding remarks of the convention, attacked the back-to-the-farm idea "so long as conditions of life are maintained on the ignoble level of the present, whereupon no self-respecting race can properly undertake a livelihood."

Programs Analyzed.

He suggested that as unemployment is equitably distributed and the labor week shortened, the Negro would gain a position of prominence in leading the way, by reason of the Oriental culture of his African origin, toward an understanding and development of a wider enjoyment of leisure.

Prof. Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins, in discussing the "Future of the Negro in America," by a process of analysis of the programs of various political parties of the past, and the present procedure of the Communists, indicated his inability to see any better future for the Negro except through the radical organization.

This program was vigorously attacked by Representative DePriest, and by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University. Mr. DePriest ridiculed policies of the national administration and indicated possibilities of Negro advancement by alliance with strong capitalistic forces in reconstruction programs. Dr. Johnson urged development of a comprehensive program of placement of Negro masses in "trunk lines of endeavor," lest radical movements gain too great headway among them.

Outlines News Plan.

Maurice Moss, of Pittsburgh, outlines a program of utilization of Negroes in distribution of food products. Relief of the Negro in the cotton fields was urged by Homer L. Morris of Fisk University, through development of a partial program of agriculture among them. Miss Mary Anderson, of the Department of Labor, indicated that loss of employment by Negro women in the domestic field was largely due to loss of employment by white women in other fields.

Various sessions of the conference were presided over by Alfred K. Stern, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, Channing H. Tobias and Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

NEW YORK TIMES

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SEES NATION'S GAIN IN NEGRO WELFARE

E. R. Embree, at Rosenwald Fund Session, Urges Preservation of Creative Power.

DU BOIS ASKS A NEW ROLE

He Wants Race to Cooperate in 'Coming Commonwealth,' Not to Be 'Mere Beggars.'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — Improvement of the status of the Negro race, under present and future conditions, was discussed from widely varying points of view at the closing session here today of the Rosenwald fund conference.

Negro welfare, according to Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, is an essential factor in the whole problem of national recovery and progress, in the building up of which Negroes, making up one-tenth of the population, hold an important balance of power politically and economically.

"The Negro is already furnishing most of our music and a surprising amount of our drama and literature and art," Mr. Embree said. "If we have any sense, we will conserve the fine creative qualities of these 12,000,000 colored Americans and try in every way to improve their economic and social condition so that they may help the nation to achieve health and happiness and prosperity beyond anything we have yet known."

Dr. W. E. B. du Bois, on the other hand, declared that all previous efforts on the part of Negroes had in fact failed to win for them recognition as an integral part of American civilization or of modern culture, and urged re-direction of their efforts in the future to prepare themselves for the new world order which, he said, was surely coming.

"I propose," he said, "as the next step which the American Negro can give to the world a new and unique gift.

"We have tried song and laughter and rare good humor, and the world has received it; we have given the world work, hard, back-breaking labor, and the world let

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"I propose," he said, "as the next step which the American Negro can give to the world, a new and unique gift.

"We have tried song and laughter and rare good humor, and the world has received it; we have given the world work, hard, back-breaking labor, and the world let

John Henry die breaking his heart to beat the machinery.

"It is now our business to give the world an example of intelligent cooperation so that when the new industrial commonwealth comes we can go into it as experienced people and not again be left on the outside as mere beggars.

"Twelve million people in the United States can work for themselves and feed themselves; can pay themselves and organize their own industry; unless they are incurably stupid."

Establishment of fact-finding agencies to discover potential demands for Negro labor and more diversification of employment among Negroes were urged by Eugene Kincle Jones of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

PROFESSIONAL GROUP SEEKING MARKET

WASHINGTON—(Afro Bureau)—Ira De A. Reid, director, department of research, National Urban League, told the Rosenwald Economic Conference that the Negro has failed to use the means of cooperative effort in business as a way out of economic insecurity. Said Mr. Reid:

"Negroes have slavishly taken over the form and spirit of modern industrialism when they might have given some attention to the development of co-operative economic techniques in which the Negro masses might share in both the control and the profits.

"Our profesional group is, for the first time, pressed with the demand for finding a market for its services. Habituated to being called upon for its services, it is increasingly ill at ease. Its average income has never been on a par with the standard of living demanded. For the miserably paid professor there is no escape to business for larger income."

Educational Funds -1933

(Rosenwald Fund Conference), "Economic Status of the Negro."

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Legs, Silk Stockings Make Our Girls Detest the Farm

Rosenwald Fund Head Admits that Once in City They Won't Go Back. Surprised Dr. DuBois Wears Red Necktie. In Russia, He'd Be in Jail.

WASHINGTON—(Afro Bureau)—In the closing address of the Economic Conference, held here last week, Edwin R. Embree, white, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, rapped the back-to-the-farm movement as a type of existence not "at all desirable." Said Mr. Embree:

"I do not believe that the back-to-the-farm movement is the most important thing because, if the Negro farmer doesn't get lynched, the standard of living is so ignoble that life on that scale does not seem at all desirable.

Want Silk Stockings

"One reason why Negro girls will not go back to the farms is, because, they, like other women, want to wear silk stockings and they will continue to wear silk stockings. Every woman with pretty legs should wear silk stockings."

Mr. Embree pointed out that there is "no such thing as the self-contained farm."

"The beautiful agrarian culture," he said, "has lived on slavery, and it will always be so, otherwise there will be no such culture.

"I have no interest in this depression unless it brings out a new economic order, and I am not interested in this new economic order unless it gives us a new and more God-like humanity."

Setting forth that he believed there would come a conflict of cultures, Embree said, "the Negro will have gifts to offer to this new era."

The Good Time

"We have tried for 200 years," he said, "to keep the Negro from having a good time and we have not succeeded. This is a quality that the East has. It is easy to stop the white man from having a good time. This interchange between Eastern and Western cultures will help in the new era."

Taking a friendly rap at Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, for his statement, that "if I were in Russia I would be a Communist," Embree said:

Dr. DuBois's Red Necktie

"I was surprised to note that so scholarly a gentleman as Dr. DuBois should come to this conference wearing a red necktie. I am not at all sure that Dr. DuBois would be such an ardent Communist if he were in Russia. If he were in Russia, I think he would be in jail."

Concluding his address with the statement that the time for sentimentality in race relations is over, he pointed out that a new nation, built on sounder economic lines, will come out of this new era.

Not Enough Propaganda, Says Dartmouth Professor

WASHINGTON—(Afro Bureau)—Advocating a more dramatic appeal to the American public on behalf of the problems confronting the Negro in America, Prof. Herman Feldman, white, of Dartmouth, told the Rosenwald Economic Conference he did not think the Negro had done enough to put his case before the American public.

George Arthur

"I think the rest of the country would like to see more propaganda about the Negro," he said. "The great advantage of a democracy as compared to a communistic state, is the chance to agitate.

"I offer this challenge, as an ordinary citizen. There is too much high-brow material about the Negro that does not get over to the public."

George Arthur

George Arthur, native Baltimorean, former Chicago Y.M.C.A. secretary, now on the Rosenwald staff was director of the conference.

Dr. Donald Young

Said Dr. Donald Young, white, of Dartmouth College:

"I am personally enthusiastic about the constant emphasis in this conference on the basis of the welfare of the entire group in the United States. The problem we discuss here, as I see it, is not a specialized one concerning the Negro."

Mary Anderson

Miss Mary Anderson, white, director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, pointed out to the conference that Negro women in this country are forced into the field of bread-winning activities to a larger extent than white women. Professional women have increased 60 per cent, while white women in this class have increased only 50 per cent, she said.

Doctor Cooper

Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, told the conference that he believed unemployment of Negroes in factory districts "is due largely to lack of education."

"The tendency of the times is that machinery displaces the uneducated worker," he said, "I do not see any chance in the future of our inventions for the worker without education. We are interested to get a square deal for both races in places where Negroes get education."

RED SLIPS INTO ROSENWALD MEETING

Delegates Applaud 5-Minute Address of James W. Ford.

FISK PROFESSOR THROWS "BOMB"

Urges Redistribution of All Wealth.

Dr. DuBois's speech in full—Other Rosenwald Conference items on Page Three.

WASHINGTON (AFRO Bureau) — Delegates to the conference on the economic status of the Negro held under the auspices of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, at the Department of the Interior building, here last week, received a surprise, when they listened to Jas. W. Ford, former vice-presidential candidate on the Communist party ticket, and Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., speak on the same program.

Following a simple introduction in which he was told he could speak just five minutes, Ford received a round of applause from the delegates. Said he:

"I assure you this is a surprise to me. I sorta slipped into this meeting. They told me that the meeting was not open to strangers, and so I had to slip in through a side door.

"I would not attempt to bring in five minutes into this conference a point of view that is entirely absent in this meeting. I hope that future conferences of this type will find a place for this emphasis on Negro and white masses."

Ford asked the conference to endorse the following resolutions which were referred to the findings committee:

"That the government establish unemployment insurance, $10 a week for each unemployed person and $3 for each dependent person; the endorsement of a share croppers' union for tenant farmers in the South and the cancellation of all farmer's mortgages, foreclosures, and debts."

Following on the heels of Ford, Walter White took the floor.

Said Mr. White:

"Strange things happen. I follow Mr. Ford on the same program. I am glad Mr. Ford was asked to speak at this meeting. Personally, I don't go as far as Mr. Ford or Mr. Mitchell (Prof. Broadus Mitchell, white, of Johns Hopkins University). If this day of revolution comes, I am awfully afraid that a lot of these whites, who are now clamoring for it, will do the dictating. Frankly, I do not know where this world is going.

"I think, however, it is necessary that we act courageously in trying to make a new world order, where races lines will be reduced to a minimum, if not altogether eliminated."

Dr. Mitchell Approves Reds

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, white, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in a courageous address declared that he believed the Communists' use of the Scottsboro Case as propaganda for their cause as well as a defense of the nine boys was an important piece of work.

Dr. Frazier on Farming

Announcement by one of the speakers that he favored a back-to-the-farm movement, led Dr. Edward F. Frazier, of Fisk, to declare he had planned to say nothing, but could not keep still in the face of such a suggestion. What chance has a penniless and jobless city resident on a farm, he asked? How could he be expected to improve his condition there when agriculture is shot to pieces and is on rock bottom?

Bond's Bombshell

Horace Mann Bond, of Fisk University, threw a second bombshell into the conference, when he took the floor, the second night of the session and announced that the conference could not well be expected to go at the solution of problems affecting the Negro in this country with any degree of fortitude.

Subsidized

"Because many of these people here are subsidized by the foundations. These college presidents know their schools are being discriminated against as to appropriations, but thy are afraid to speak because of the feor of losing their jobs. And so this conference cannot speak out."

To nail the final blow of the bomb, Bond said:

"I have a resolution to offer this conference, that it go on record as favoring a redistribution of wealth and complete socialization of the processes of consumption and distribution and production."

Amidst loud applause, the conference was adjourned.

MILLER, FRAZIER IN CLASH OVER HEART APPEAL

H.U. Professor Would Solve Race Problem by Farm, Gifts.

FISK PROFESSOR IN DISAGREEMENT

Says "Wishful Thinking" Is Fantastic.

WASHINGTON—(Afro Bureau)—"We have heard enough statistics here to solve all our problems," said Kelly Miller, of Howard University, during one of the Rosenwald Economic Conference discussion periods.

"But most of these statistics will represent only a point of departure. Race prejudice has fixed the Negro's position in industry as the lowest caste. The retiring Civil Service Commissioner tells me it is practically impossible for a Negro though he be as wise as Einstein, to get a clerkship in the Federal government."

Indicating that he did not believe the conference could solve the problems of prejudice confronting the Negro in this country, Dr. Miller said:

Thinks Farm Best

"I believe that in the final outcome, the Negro will find his best chance on the farm. The Communists know that the Negro is weak and helpless, and they are willing to help vehemently, and unless the church, the capitalist or someone helps more strongly, there is great danger that the Negro will follow them.

"The capitalist must either give the Negro work or divide his dividends with him."

Pointing out the need for seeing to it that the health of the race is preserved, Dr. Miller added that if the conference did nothing else than to "show how our health can be improved, they will do something of more value than reducing unemployment."

Appeal to Kindness

"We must appeal to the enlightened interest of the American people," he said, "If this conference makes that appeal the milk of human kindness will never dry up or grow sour in the breast of mankind."

Dr. Frazier Disagrees

Prof. E. Franklin Frazier startled the somewhat complacent spirit of the conference, when he took issue sharply with Kelly Miller on the latter's statement that the conference make an appeal "to the milk of human kindness," of the American public, as a way out.

Said Dr. Frazier:

"This talk of getting into hearts of whites, as a way out, is fantastic. In the history of this country the Negro has got into his present position because of his ability to compete.

"People who have great schemes for reorganizing the world are told their schemes are fantastic, but some of the schemes offered at this conference are equally as fantastic."

Rapping delegates to the conference, who urged that home and farm ownership be preached among Negroes, as a way out, Professor Frazier called the idea "impossible." Said he:

"It is impossible, this thing of ownership, and for years this thing has been stationary in the South, despite the fact that Tuskegee Institute has been preaching home ownership."

Striking a pessimistic note, Frazier said:

"The whole thing seems hopeless. I believe this is more realism than some of the thinking we have done here. In spite of all this talk, when we come to the question of technique and social change we seem to indulge in wishful thinking. The Negro, as we review the records, is today, essentially in many respects where he was 60 years ago."

HOTELS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C. ought to be as progerssive, liberal and metropolitan as the capitals of other nations, but unfortunately it is not. The refusal of the Cairo Hotel to accommodate two Negro delegates to the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction, which led to the precipitate departure of 150 white guests as a gesture of protest against this form of discrimination, emphasizes the fact that at the seat of government educated, cultured citizens of the United States are insulted and subjected to indignities within the very shadow of the Capitol.

Now and then the mistreatment of colored Americans in the hotels of Washington is given publicity in the newspapers, but disgraceful incidents occur daily which put the District of Columbia in a class with backward communities for intolerance and downright meanness, and stamp it as a hotbed of color prejudice.

Two prominent colored Americans recently were the guests of a prominent white American at the Hotel Mayflower, Washington's swank hostelry. After spending a delightful evening they bade their distinguished host au re voir in a happy frame of mind. But their good humor was not to last for long. They rang for the elevator, which promptly put in appearance. Entering it they were given the "once over" by the white elevator boy.

'You'll have to ride down on the one on the other side," he imperiously commanded, referring to the elevator used by the help. Appreciating the fact that they were talking to their inferior, an illiterate white who thought he was faithfully carrying out the hotel management's policy, the departing guests calmly reasoned with the menial and explained that they had been visiting the suite occupied by a well-known and influential man, whose name they gave, and suggest that they be taken down without undue excitement. For several minutes the elevator boy refused to move; neither did the two Negroes. A white guest, seated nearby and who had been listening, projected himself into the argument by informing the operator that "the gentlemen were eligible to ride on the passenger elevator." It was not until then that race ban was lifted.

On another occasion a representative Negro is reported to have called at the Hotel Mayflower to see a white man of prominence by appointment. He advised a clerk of his mission, which was substantiated by a telephone call to the prospective host.

"Take this man up to room—," superciliously instructed the clerk, obviously a red neck despite his sartorial makeup to a bell boy. The latter complied, using a passenger elevator temporarily out of service, evidently acting upon the assumption that there is a law in Washington providing for the separation of the races in places of public accommodation

Hotel managers seem to forget they show lack of respect for their white patrons by insulting colored friends and acquaintances who call by invitation. It does not speak well for their patriotism when they discriminate against colored Americans who are the guests of white Americans, but who show every courtesy to a Negro if hailing from some foreign country. At the Hotel Mayflower and other hostelries in the District of Columbia, Negroes other than of American citizenship and residence are gladly accommodated. In some instances they are very dark of complexion.

What the hotel managers of Washington have got to learn and should teach their help is that Washington is not Scottsboro or Decatur, Alabama, and that whether one should ride on a passenger or the elevator for the help does not depend upon racial identity. Catering to sectional prejudices in 1933, A. D., is not befitting the capital of the United States

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES"

The demonstration of delegates of the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction a few days ago in front of a Washington hotel where Negro delegates had been denied admission is another indication of "the signs of the times."

A large number of people in this country are beginning to ask, why deny the Negro civil rights? What has he done to cause this antipathy? What is it he has not done that causes this opposition to him? Has he been loyal, patriotic and devoted to the ideals of America? Then why such discrimination? Is he not taxed as much on a dollar as any other person? Does he not pay his toll for any violation of the laws of the land the same as other people (and probably more too)? Then the question naturally arises in the mind of those who think, what is the matter—What is it?

The stand-patters and the old-timers are still trying to keep the Negro down, but don't they know as the late Booker Washington said, "You can't keep a man down in a ditch without staying down with him." A new deal is the demand of the times, and the underdog of all nations, who is the masses of people, is demanding a new deal in human affairs; and such an outburst as was seen in Washington a few days ago is but the shadow of coming events—See.

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Educational Funds - 1933

Julius Rosenwald Fund

(Rosenwald Fund Conference), "Economic Status of the Negro."

Rosenwald Fund in Important Confab at Capital

Defender 5-20-33

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—With a plea for the "conservation of creative qualities of the Race," Edwin R. Embree brought to a close Sunday one of the most important conferences on the race problem ever held in this city. The conference, which was sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald fund of Chicago, has been in session since Thursday, meeting in the auditorium of the department of the interior.

"The Economic Status of the Negro" was the theme of the conference. "Negro Welfare," according to Mr. Embree, president of the fund, "is an essential factor in the whole problem of national recovery and progress in the building up of which the Race, making up one-tenth of the population holds an important balance of power politically and economically."

"The Negro," he continued, "is already furnishing most of our music and a surprising amount of our drama, literature and art and if we have any sense, we will conserve the fine creative qualities of the 12,000,000 Colored Americans and try in every way to improve their economic and social condition so that they may help the nation to achieve health, happiness and prosperity beyond anything we have yet known."

DuBois on Program

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who preceded Mr. Embre on the final program in discussing "The Next Steps," said, "We have tried song and laughter and rare good humor and the world has received it; we have given the world work, hard back-breaking labor and the world let John Henry die breaking his heart to beat the machinery. It is now our business to give the world an example of intelligent co-operation so that when the new industrial commonwealth comes we can go into it as experienced people and not again be left on the outside as mere beggars."

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league, speaking on the same topic as that of Dr. DuBois, urged the establishment of fact finding agencies to discover potential demands for labor and more diversification of employment among Race workers.

While Dr. DuBois advocated a socialistic program, Prof. Broaddus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins and Dr. Horace Bond of Fisk saw no particularly bright future for the Race except through the Communists. Dr. Mitchell analyzed the programs of the various political movements and declared that none of them held any hope of improving his condition to the Negro group. Representative Oscar DePriest, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, and Kelly Miller attacked the position taken by Professor Mitchell and Dr. Bond and declared that there was little danger and no need of Negroes turning toward the Communists.

The first sessions of the conference were devoted to the presentation of facts and statistics regarding the economic status of the Negro and problems growing out of the depression. Such well known statitticians as Monroe Work of Tuskegee Franklin J. Keller, director of national occupational conference, New York city; P. K. Whelpton, Scripps foundation for research in population problems; Charles S. Johnson, director, department of social sciences, Fisk university; T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban league, and E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology, Fisk, presented astounding facts regarding "Population and Occupational Trends of the Negro, 1890-1930," "Occupational Trends of the Negro in New York," "Relation of the Negro to Unemployment," "Human Factors in the Displacement and Re-employment of Negro Workers" and "Disorganization of the Negro Family Brought on by the Depression."

Other sessions were devoted to a discussion of "The Agricultural Outlook" and "The Role of the Small Southern Farm in the Future Land Utilitization Program."

Discusses Race Health

One of the outstanding papers was that read by Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago on "The Effect of Health Upon the Economic Status of the Negro." Dr. Bousfield is president-elect of the National Medical society which meets in Chicago during A Century of Progress.

About 200 delegates attended the conference and in the evenings scores of additional Washingtonians were present. The sessions were presided over by Louis Brownlow of Chicago, President Johnson of Howard, Alfred K. Stern of Chicago, John Hope of Atlanta, Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk; Channing Tobias of the Y. M. C. A., and Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee.

Representatives of the more important organizations were presented and participated in the discussions. Organizations represented included the National Urban league, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., most of the land-grant colleges, commission on interracial cooperation and interracial commission of the Federal Council of Churches.

Study Maps and Charts

Maps and charts, prepared by Ira DeA. Reid, director of research of the National Urban league were studied by the delegates. Mr. Reid discussed "The Economic Status of the Negro in Business and the Professions."

Miss Louise Burge and Miss Ethy Wise, both of Howard university sang Thursday night. On Friday night the Howard Glee club, directed by Roy W. Tibbs, presented a program.

George Arthur of the Rosenwald fund was responsible for planning the details of the conference and for preparing the programs. Mr. Arthur states that it is the hope of the Rosenwald foundation that the various local Urban leagues and other organizations will make use of the materials presented at this conference for the holding of many smaller conferences in various parts of the country. A committee on action consisting of Dr. Moton, W. W. Alexander, Prof. Broadus Mitchell, T. Arnold Hill, Charles S. Johnson and Kelly Miller, was appointed at the close of the conference and this committee will put into effect some of the findings of the conference.

The Hon. William Ford, vice presidential nominee of the Communist party, attended some of the conferences and spoke, offering recommendations which were of vital importance. Many of the delegates conferred with Mr. Ford.

EXPERTS ARE HEARD AT ECONOMIC CONFAB

Status of Race Probed By Many Leaders

5-20-33

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — More than one hundred and fifty educators, economists, sociologists, and leaders in industrial relations among Negroes met here last Thursday and Friday in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior in a conference on "The Economic Status of the Negro" sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

From the universities of the North and the South and from such national organizations as the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, white and colored men and women presented aspects of the Negro's economic condition in its relation to general economic condition in the country as a part and as a whole and lent their knowledge toward the formulation of an organized program to improve the Negro's economic status.

Almost complete unanimity marked the reception given to facts presented by various students of the problem. Man after man, Northerner and Southerner, arose to present his exposition of the litany of economic destitution which surrounds a tenth of the population of the United States. Causes were discussed with utmost frankness.

The "general ignorance of farm management" was named by Roland B. Eutslor, instructor in industry, Wharton School of Finance, as one of the causes of Negro farmer's plight. He added: "Improvements for Negro farmers can come only as they become educated in knowledge and trained in habit to a point far in advance of where they now stand. The basic factor is education."

Opinions Vary

But there were wide variants of opinion when the conferees looked at the future of the Negro. Dramatically opposed were such Negro leaders as Congressman Oscar Depriest and Dr. Mordecai Johnson on one hand and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the other. The conservative Negro thinkers found themselves thinking 100 per cent more cautiously than some of the whites.

Doubtless the most thought-provoking address made at the conference was that of Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins university who spoke upon the subject, "The Future of the Negro in America."

Prof. Hopkins boldly pointed to the injustices suffered by the Negro in the present social and industrial system at the hands of our political system as it is now organized and ventured the prediction that an improved status could only come through an ascendance of such radical political groups as the Socialists and Communists and the Negro's acceptance of them.

Edwin R. Embree, author of "Brown America" and president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, declared:

Pleads For Commonsense

"The Negro is already furnishing most of our music and a surprising amount of our drama and literature and art. If we have any sense, we will conserve the fine creative qualities of these 12,000,000 colored Americans and try in every way to improve their economic and social condition so that they may help the nation to achieve health and happiness and prosperity beyond anything we have yet known."

But Dr. DuBois, rendered somewhat cynical by a long life during which with increasing sadness and bitterness he has observed the Negro's futile effort to win the opportunity to play a civilized man's part in the United States, asserted that all previous efforts on the part of Negroes had in fact failed to win for them recognition as an integral part of American civilization to prepare themselves for the new world order which, he said, was surely coming.

Must Be Original

"I propose," stated Dr. DuBois, "as the next step which the American Negro can give to the world a new and unique gift.

"We have tried song and laughter and rare good humor, and the world has received it; we have given the world work, hard back-breaking labor and the world let John Henry die breaking his heart to beat the machinery.

"It is now our business to give the world an example of intelligent cooperation so that when the new industrial comonwealth comes we can go into it as experienced people and not again be left on the outside as mere beggars.

"Twelve million people in the United States can work for themselves and feed themselves; can pay themselves and organize their own industry; unless they are incurably stupid."

Act Unitedly

However, the varying opinions as to the possibilities of the future, did not cause the conference to lack in unity to act immediately in the creation of a program embodying steps to see that the Negro gets a squarer economic deal.

Cognizant of the prospective new relationship between the Federal government, industry and the farmer, the conferees outlined a program which called for setting up in different parts of the country supplying large amounts of Negro labor of agencies designed to influence the placement of the Negro worker.

DePriest and Ford

A committee on immediate action was selected by the conference members. The members of this committee are: Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Kelly Miller, T. Arnold Hill, W. W. Alexander, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Bishop George Clement, Prof. Broady Mitchell and Walt P. White.

Congressman Oscar Priest strongly denounced Communi before the confe ce, but the dele es also listened to an address by James Ford, Communist candidate f vice-president in the last election.

URGES TRAINING OF NEGROES HERE

F. J. Keller Gives Results of Survey to Rosenwald Fund Conference in Washington.

RACE COOPERATION SOUGHT

Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins Declares Progress of the Negro Means More Economic Security.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 11 — Improvement of the vocational education and occupational opportunities of Negroes in New York City was urged today by Franklin J. Keller director of the National Occupational Conference, at the opening of a conference on the economic status of the Negro, sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago.

Basing his address on a survey conducted by a commission of the Board of Education, Mr. Keller reviewed conditions affecting Negroes as shown by a study undertaken to aid the schools in "serving impartially the people of the city."

As a result of its investigation, Mr. Keller said, the commission is "convinced that the 'Negro problem' is the white man's problem," and one that can be solved only by "cooperation between the races on a basis of strict equality, sympathetic understanding and a frank facing of the facts."

"What the school system can do about it," Mr. Keller said, "constitutes a very definite task which the commission has outlined in ten specific recommendations."

Recommendations Outlined.

He summarized these as follows:

"Negro boys and girls should be admitted to vocational schools on the same basis as white children.

"All schools should have authentic information regarding Negroes in occupations.

"Every effort should be made by counselors to induce employers to take a more liberal attitude toward Negro workers.

"All counselors should be assigned for specific periods to visit industry and business.

"Counselors in Negro districts should be selected for their special knowledge of the Negro situation.

"The material in this survey should be kept up to date and should be amplified by staff members released for the purpose.

"Every effort should be made to enforce strictly the attendance laws as they affect Negro children, especially between 15 and 17 years of age.

"A sufficient number of junior high schools should be organized in Negro districts to accommodate all children of junior high school age.

"A central guidance bureau for adults should be established in the Harlem district.

"The Board of Education should continue to work out the problems of Negro education in cooperation with the bi-racial advisory committee which has cooperated in this survey."

Finds Prejudice Against Race.

Mr. Keller stated that while the educational system of the City of New York knows no distinction as to race, creed or color, the findings of the survey "make clear that ignorance, prejudice, tradition and misunderstanding may thwart the officially expressed purposes of the educational authorities.

Broadus Mitchell, Professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins, asserted that progress for the Negro, as for the white man, means improvement in living standards and greater economic security.

More than 100 members and guests attended the sessions today. Louis Brownlow of Chicago presided this morning; Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, this afternoon, and Albert K. Stern, son-in-law of Mr. Rosenwald, at the night session.

FARMING OUTLOOK HELD BEST IN YEARS

But Speakers at Rosenwald Conference Say Negro Farmer Is Badly Handicapped.

NEEDS FINANCE EDUCATION

Scarcity of Schools a Problem—Negroes' Status in Professions and Industry 'Disappointing.'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 12. — The outlook for agriculture is better than it has been at any time in the past four years, but the outlook of the Negro on the farm as well as in industry and the professions is far more encouraging, according to experts who today addressed the Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro, under the auspices of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

G. F. Warren, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell, told the delegates that "because of the chance that the weight of gold in the dollar may be reduced by a sufficient amount to restore the balance in the price structure, the agricultural outlook is better than at any time since 1929."

But in the meantime, the plight of the Negro farmer is a serious one, due largely to his general ignorance of farm management and the mechanism of credit, according to Roland B. Eutzler of the University of Pennsylvania.

Generally excluded from the membership in white loan associations, and lacking either leadership or initiative in forming associations of their own, Negro farm owners are forced to depend almost entirely on merchant or store credit, despite sometimes exorbitant interest charges.

"As matters now stand, the position of the Negro farmer in credit matters is extremely poor," Professor Eutzler continued. If there is to be any improvement in the situation it must come through improvements in the position of the Negro farmers. "The basic factor is education," he declared.

The importance of the educational factor was emphasized also by William John Cooper, Federal Commissioner of Education, who told the conference delegates that "the problem of Negro unemployment resolves itself into a question of education." The fact that there are in the United States 230 counties where Negroes predominate in population and have no educational facilities beyond the eighth grade, he said, was one of the most serious problems at present confronting the bureau.

T. Arnold Hill of New York City, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, suggested a "definite intelligent campaign for placement of trained and efficient Negro workers."

Ira de A. Reid of New York, director of research of the National Urban League, said that the Negro professional is "worse off than he used to be," and Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, reporting on the industrial employment of Negro women, said that there was "still a long way to go" before Negro women would be generally assured of a proper opportunity for employment at a reasonable wage and of a wholesome standard of living.

200 DELEGATES AT ROSENWALD CONFERENCE

Fact-Finding Body Is Hoping to Present Economic Program.

WASHINGTON—More than 200 delegates including fifty whites, representing every phase of American Negro life in the country, attended the three-day conference on the economic status of the Negro, sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, at the Department of the Interior auditorium here last week.

According to George R. Arthur, an officer of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and associate director of Negro Welfare, who directed the conference, the aim of the session was to bring together experts in the various fields of Negro life in America, combine their findings, and use this "fresh factual data" to help remedy the sorry economic plight of America's "tenth man" through the help of agencies in various parts of the United States.

Said Mr. Arthur:

"This meeting is in the nature of a fact-finding conference. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has brought together these experts in the various fields of Negro life in America in order to bring the fresh factual data about this group as nearly up to date as possible, and this, with a view to getting organizations of national scope to carry these facts to various parts of the country.

Regional Conferences

"Our hope is that following this conference, regional conferences will be held to discuss the findings of this conference, in the light of local conditions.

"White employers, who would not ordinarily attend this type of conference, will send representatives to a regional conference. The large number of whites now being employed in fields where they never worked before has brought about a serious economic handicap to the Negro.

"It is our hope to talk with these employers, through these local conferences, find out how many Negroes they employed before the depression set in, how many they are employing at present, and what provision they expect to make in re-employing these people. We believe that through this channel we can help remedy many of the economic evils now suffered by this group."

Problems

Outstanding problems and issues discussed at the conference included: the rapid movement of Negroes from farms to the cities, the increase of Negro workers in certain lines of industry and the decrease of this group in other lines, the prejudice confronting this group in many fields of employment, the acute problem of unemployment and relief among Negroes, tenant exploitation in the South, the corruption and prejudice rampant in the expenditure of farm loans to Negro farmers, the effect of the machine on the Negro industrial worker, and the failure to function of many parts of the economic machinery with reference not only to Negro workers but other marginal groups in industry and agriculture.

Findings Committee

The conference approved the creation of a findings and emergency committee, which will summarize the conference in a report and suggest further action as a result of the discussion at the meeting. The committee appointed includes:

Dr. R. R. Moton, Kelly Miller, Walter White, Broadus Mitchell and W. W. Alexander, both white; Charles S. Johnson, T. Arnold Hill, and Bishop George C. Clement.

Educational Funds-1933

Rosenwald Fund Conference, (Economic Status of the Negro)

Rosenwald Fund.

The Negro in Times Like These

Survey June, 1933

By ALAIN LOCKE

Professor of Philosophy, Howard University

A THREE-DAY conference of national scope and importance was held May 11–13 in Washington on the general theme of The Economic Status of the Negro. It was sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and was attended by over two hundred delegates representing practically every phase of educational, welfare, research and service work for Negroes in the country. Like its predecessor, the National Interracial Conference in Washington in 1928, this conference was planned as a fact-finding enterprise with no organizational or program commitments; and beyond the plan of holding later regional conferences to discuss the findings with reference to local conditions, the project will probably terminate officially with the published report of its committee on findings. Just as the 1928 conference was a clearing-house inventory of the condition of the Negro at the peak of prosperity, so by interest-ing though painful contrast, this one will provide a similar analysis of Negro life at the inverted peak of the depression. The careful student of Negro life will impatiently await the promised publication and the comparisons and contrasts it will make possible.

Meanwhile certain broad generalized conclusions, significant enough for rough diagnosis and sound enough for emergency action, can be drawn from the results of the conference. Even with the sharp clash between the radical, moderate and conservative schools of social thought represented in the conference, there was, on the factual side, a certain basic agreement about the present condition of the Negro. Oddly enough report after report showed that the Negro worker had on the whole not suffered disproportionately in labor displacement and unemployment. Yet the greatly disproportionate seriousness of his economic situation, both with respect to public and private relief and his chances for proportional re-employment, clearly indicated that as the "marginal man" he was nevertheless in a precarious economic position. Unless great fairness and careful corrective attention were given to this situation, it was obvious that there was great danger of a wholesale wiping out of most of the gains the bulk of Negroes had been able to make in their forward plunge between 1918 and 1928.

In industry, generally speaking, the displacement of Negro labor was found to be connected definitely with the Negro's larger share of unskilled labor and the heavier toll of the effect of the machine on this class of labor. Acute problems of inequity in public relief in city and rural areas of the South were reported, especially in the administration of farm loans and mortgage protection. The same disproportionate effect of curtailment in school funds and funds for public improvement was reported. In fact, it seemed that the only redress and hope in this aspect of the matter lay in an insistence upon a scrupulously fair administration of all types of direct and indirect federal aid, so that in farm relief, public-works programs and subsidized relief a principle of equitable distribution could for the first time be generally enforced in the South. It was evident from this phase of the discussion that probably not since the very beginnings of Reconstruction had there existed such a favorable chance for the national government to influence the condition of the Negro masses.

Obvious as was the need for reabsorbing a considerable element of the indigent and semi-indigent Negro population back to self-sustaining farm life, it was generally conceded that the return of any large number to the old conditions of tenant-farming, with discriminatory policies in education, civic facilities, legal protection would be inhuman and impossible. The crux of the problem was, therefore, to reconstruct the typical rural and small-town conditions from which the Negro had fled, or else cope with a continued public problem of maldistribution, economic instability and costly dependence of increasing thousands of Negroes in the industrial and city centers.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the conference was the unplanned but inevitable clash of radical and conformist social views as they now begin to divide Negro leadership. Several speakers of acknowledged standing counselled as their only hope for the Negro a solution outside the present social order by joining forces with programs calling for the radical reconstruction of society; others definitely urged the Negro to form, so far as he was able, a cooperative profit-sharing economy of his own; and there was in general evidence a growing impatience with the paternalistic and philanthropic schools of race improvement and advance. With this hitherto powerful wing of race leadership badly on the defensive, the issues of the conference swung back and forth in animated debate between the liberals and the radicals.

FOUR pictures will represent adequately perhaps the characteristic range of the objectives and hopes of the progressive minds of the conference. First,—the vivid, brave hope of Will Alexander and Mr. Raper of the Atlanta Interracial Commission of a self-reconstructed, modernized New South, free from lynching, peonage, land tenantry and public-fund discrimination, reabsorbing its full share of the unstable bulk of the Negro population. Then the realistic program of Eugene Kinckle Jones of the National Urban League, calling for a planned and balanced adjustment of the Negro largely through federal aid, direct and indirect, artificially balanced between modernized rural transplanting and rationed absorption into diversified industry. W. E. Burghardt DuBois held up a plan of independent and progressive economic action, based largely on a service organization of Negro professionals and consumers cooperation for the masses, practically eliminating the industrial classes and the profit-motive, in which after all the Negro had been permitted to have so little share. Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins stated that the Negro had put too much faith in philanthropy and in the aid he might expect to get from capitalism, and stated it as his opinion that the only hope for bettering the economic and social status of this minority group is through affiliation with radical proletarian reform. The great lesson of the whole conference was the more critical integration of the problems of the black minority with those of the life of the majority in times like these.

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New York, N.Y.

Educational Funds-1933

And Other Boards.

DUKE FUNDS AID 5 ORPHANAGES, 19 HOSPITALS

Afro-American

Carolina Institutions Receive $637,648.11 in Eight Years.

4-9-33

HOSPITALS GET BIGGEST SLICE

Baltimore, Md.

Ratio of Population and Funds Differ.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—A report released this week by the hospital and orphan sections of the James B. Duke Endowment, shows that since its establishment on December 11, 1924, until March 28 of this year, the fund has contributed $6,967,219.47 to institutions in North and South Carolina $637,648.11 of which went to colored hospitals and orphanages.

Of the money given to colored, $551,940.85 went for the operation and construction of hospitals in these two states, while $85,707.26 went to orphanages. Ten hospitals in North Carolina and nine in South Carolina were aided, while two orphanages in North Carolina and three in South Carolina received help.

Lincoln Gets $141,848.15

The Lincoln Hospital of Durham, has received more money than any other similar institution during the eight-year period, having received $7,777 for construction purposes and $134,071.15 for maintenance, a total of $141,848.15. St. Agnes Hospital of Raleigh is next in line with contributions of $88,954.60.

The orphanage at Oxford, N.C., with contributions of $44,017.39 and the Jenkins Orphanage at Charleston, S.C., with $29,800.38, head the list of child-caring institutions.

There are a number of hospitals receiving aid from the Duke Endowment which admit both white and colored patients, there being 52 such institutions in North Carolina and 20 in South Carolina.

About One-Twelfth

Colored institutions have received approximately one-twelfth, or 8 1-3 per cent of the funds contributed in the two states. In North Carolina it approximates 80 per cent.

The following figures show how the money has been distributed over an eight-year period.

Educational Funds-1933

Other Boards.

Foundation for the Improvement of Farm

Legge Endows Farm Life Foundation; $500,000 Given to Project in His Will

James

Special to THE NEW YORK

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The farmers of the United States will be the principal beneficiaries of the estate of Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, and former chairman of the Federal Farm Board, who died Sunday.

New York

His close friend, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, disclosed today that the several months Mr. Legge had been working to perfect a philanthropic organization known as the Foundation for the Improvement of Farm Life and that the principal bequest in Mr. Legge's will was $500,000 to the foundation.

Prior to his death, Mr. Legge had contributed $400,000 to the foundation, Mr. Lowden said, and had interested a group of capitalists, bankers and others to share the work as trustees. Mr. Lowden being named chairman. He pledged that the work of the foundation as envisioned by Mr. Legge would go on.

"For many years Mr. Legge felt the need of some agency free from local or political considerations which could act as a clearing house and testing ground of ideas for the improvement of farm conditions and farm life, and encourage experimentattion and cooperative effort along such lines," Mr. Lowden said." Such an agency should be adequately endowed and equipped to carry on research and educational work and directed by trustees chosen for their diversified experience, recognized ability and interest in farm problems.

"While Mr. Legge was developing interest in this plan, another group in New York, in which Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey and George McDonald were active, had reached the same conclusion.

"The result was the formation of the organization committee which formulated a plan along the lines suggested by Mr. Legge and the setting up of the Farm Foundation by execution of a trust agreement."

The governing body is a board of twenty-one members, seven chosen at large and fourteen experienced in farming, manufacturing, merchandising, transportation, finance, farm prices, radio and the State universities maintaining agricultural departments, Mr. Lowden said.

The board of trustees, Mr. Lowden said, comprise the following members:

Members at Large—Bernard M. Baruch, Alexander Legge, George McDonald, Clarence Poe, Mary Harriman Rumsey, John Stuart and Clifford V. Gregory .

Farmer Members—Frank O. Lowden, Charles C. Teague, Roy Johnson, W. E. Riegel and R. E. Lambert.

Other members are Melvin A. Traylor, Owen D. Young, Robert E. Wood, Ralph Budd, Dan A. Wallace, Frank E. Mullen, Chris L. Christensen, A. R. Mann and F. D. Farrell, the last three representing the universities.

Educational Funds-1933

Phelps Stokes Fund

PHELPS-STOKES FUND TO STUDY SLUM AREAS

Afro-American

Project to be Basis for New Housing Programs

9-16-33

Baltimore, Md.

ALL RACIAL GROUPS IN IT

Harvard Prof. to Head the Survey.

NEW YORK.—A study of slum and bad housing areas among all racial groups has been announced by the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The study will include a survey of their causes, prevention, elimination, and conversion for proper housing or other uses. While the investigation will be undertaken with particular reference to the conditions and needs of New York City, the experience of other cities, both in America and abroad, will be considered and analyzed for purposes of comparison.

Harvard Professor

Professor James Ford of the department of sociology at Harvard University, and editor of the twelve volumes of the "President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership," will be director of this investigation.

George N. Thompson, until recently assistant chief of the division of building and housing of the United States Bureau of Standards in Washington, will be associate director.

Work is to begin at once. It is expected that eighteen months will be devoted to this investigation. The result will be embodied in a report which, it is hoped, will give the most comprehensive picture yet attempted of the problem in its various ramifications.

Whereas there have been many studies of the specific aspects of the slum problem, and many local researches preparatory to the construction of improved dwellings, the material has not heretofore been assembled and adequately analyzed. The new research will be both comprehensive and analytical. and will include a history of slum prevention, demolition and rebuilding in New York City, supplementing it with whatever is pertinent and valuable in the experience of other American and European cities.

Among the problems to be studied are (1) the relative roles, if any, of the municipal, state and Federal governments, looking to the encouragement of slum elimination and new housing; (2) the various methods of land acquisition and of demolition including an examination of the constitutional, legal, economic and practical aspects of the problem; (3) the functions and relative advantages of limited dividend housing companies and commercial forms of housing development.

Stokes Fund Will Probe Slum Area

9-16-33

NEW YORK (ANP) The Phelps-Stokes Fund, with offices here, has announced a comprehensive and intensive study and survey of slums and blighted areas, their causes, prevention, elimination and conversion for proper housing or other uses to be made under the direction of Professor James Ford of the Department of Sociology at Harvard University.

One of the most significant facts in the Fund's eighteen month investigation plan, which will include a comprehensive and analytical comparison of housing conditions in many of the larger cities in America and Europe, and the history of slum prevention particularly in New York City, is the intention to make a thorough investigation of Negro living conditions in this city. Special consideration is to be given sociological and health factors which figure particularly in Negro districts along with rent-paying capacities of families to be provided for in new housing undertaken in present slum areas.

Among other problems to be studied are: the relative roles, if any, of the Municipal, State and Federal governments, looking to the encouragement of slum elimination and new housing; the various methods of land acquisition and of demolition including an examination of the constitutional, legal, economic and practical aspects of the problem; the functions and relative advantages of limited dividend housing companies and commercial forms of housing development. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the economic factors in replanning and rehousing, including a study of the most practical units for individual, group, block and neighborhood development, height and area limitations the width of streets, recreational facilities, stores and other utilities and methods of reducing cost of financing, construction, depreciation, management, etc. George N Thompson, until recently assistant chief of the Division of Building and Housing of the United States Bureau of Standards in Washington, will be associate director.